The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 157 · BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914. · ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.		To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th July	Salsette	..	6000	Marmora ..	..
11th "	China*	..	8000	....	..
18th "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia	..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette	..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia	..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India	..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette	..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	..	8000	....	..
12th "	China	..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya	..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette	..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia	..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette	..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora	..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia	..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa	..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China	..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia	..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11400	....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8,000	....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
3rd April	China* ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
24th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
1st May	India* ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	3rd July.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd July	14th "
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	4th "	15th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5143	12th "	24th "
Kuru Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Perang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "
Jiasen Maru	T. Terada	3735	23rd "	4th Septr.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Manchester	A&C	7551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris	A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles*	A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow ...	A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&C	6375	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6375	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City of Calcutta*	7636	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	750	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles†	8800	19th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow *	6529	28th. Sept	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris *	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	5th. Nov.	13th. Nov.	29th. Nov.
Trafford Hall ¶	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	787

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 9th July about 9 a.m. Direct
LINGA 2135, Fri. 10th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Buhire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	" 23rd July
*PURNEA	3386	" 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 20 Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

3rd July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	917
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Espanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona,

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT — PIANO.

If you are considering the selection of the Highest **MUSICAL VALUE** in a pianoforte that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best in pianos that are specially built for the Indian climate. Pianos so built and endowed with those qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL — QUALITY.

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India, is a **READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS.** This is a point for very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the names of either **BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, STEINWEG, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP,** has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into these instruments by their makers.

INDUCEMENT — PRICE.

Moderate Price. We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We can meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

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BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
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BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 23 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.		To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th July	Salsette	..	6000	Marmora	.. ..
11th "	China*	..	8000	....	.. ..
18th "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia	.. 10000
25th "	Persia	..	8000	....	.. ..
1st Aug.	Salsette	..	6000	Medina	.. 12500
8th "	Caledonia	..	8000	Mongolia	.. 10000
15th "	Egypt	..	6000	Egypt	.. 8000
22nd "	Salsette	..	6000	....	.. ..
29th "	Arabia	..	8000	....	.. ..
5th Sept.	China	..	8000	Malwa	.. 11000
12th "	Himalaya	..	7000	....	.. ..
19th "	Salsette	..	6000	Morea	.. 11000
26th "	Persia	..	8000	....	.. ..
3rd Oct.	Salsette	..	6000	Maloja	.. 12500
10th "	Caledonia	..	8000	....	.. ..
17th "	Salsette	..	6000	Prophian	.. 10000
24th "	Marmora	..	10500	....	.. ..
31st "	Salsette	..	6000	Macedonia	.. 10500
7th Nov.	Arabia	..	8000	....	.. ..
14th "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia	.. 10000
21st "	Malwa	..	11000	....	.. ..
28th "	China	..	8000	Medina	.. 12500
5th Dec.	Persia	..	8000	....	.. ..
12th "	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia	.. 10000
19th "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11400	....	.. ..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

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Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.		Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Febry.	Caledonia	..	8,000	....	.. ..
27th "	Marmora	..	10500	....	.. ..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind		11400	....	.. ..
13th "	Salsette	..	6000	Macedonia	.. 10500
20th "	Mantua	..	11000	....	.. ..
27th "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia	.. 10000
3rd April	China*	..	8000	....	.. ..
10th "	Arabia	..	8000	....	.. ..
17th "	Salsette	..	6000	Medina	.. 12500
24th "	Malwa	..	11000	....	.. ..
28th "	Salsette	..	6000	Molgolia	.. 10000
1st May	India*	..	8000	....	.. ..
8th "	Caledonia	..	8000	....	.. ..
14th "	Salsette	..	6000	Morea	.. 11000
	(Kaisar-i-Hind		11400	....	.. ..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commanded.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	3rd July.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd July	14th "
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	4th "	15th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5143	12th "	24th "
Kitta Maru	M. Nakamura	3508	26th "	7th Aug.
Yamagata Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd "	4th Septr.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about ‡	Leave Karachi about.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	..	3rd July.‡
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow ... A&C	6629	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona ..... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6375	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6375	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	....	16th Aug.
City ofCalcutta*	7636	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	750	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles†	8800	29th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow *	6529	28th. Sept	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct.
City of Paris *	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	801	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809¶
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	909	...	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 9th July about 9 a.m. Direct
LINGA 2185, Fri. 10th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Buhire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday. the 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga; Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3416	„ 23rd July
*PURNEA	3366	„ 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 20 Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

3rd July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	29th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	570	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	625	947
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Espanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona,

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 428

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.,

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 148.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,008
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT — PIANO.

If you are considering the selection of the Highest MUSICAL VALUE in a pianoforte that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best in pianos that are specially built for the Indian climate. Pianos so built and endowed with those qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL — QUALITY.

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India, is a READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS. This is a point of very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the names of either BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, STEINWEG, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP, has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into these instruments by their makers.

INDUCEMENT — PRICE.

Moderate Price. We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We can meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50 „	2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50 „	3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50 „	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50 „	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort
Branch 195, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver ... builds up broken-down tissues ... sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE:, New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening shortly. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2989

MANICURE and CHIROPODY.—Advertiser, female would call on ladies in and around Bombay, terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 333

MOTOR MECHANICS, with practical experience and trustworthy European or Eurasian boys as Travelling Ticket Inspectors on Examiners; also Driver with experience of Hill Roads for Public Motor Service in the Punjab. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 1011

REWARD of Rs. 5. Any person, producing the share certificate No. 652 of the KHATAU MAKANJEE MILLS standing in the name of Bhansali Amulakh Chhagan which is missing, will be rewarded.

BAI JOITI,
c/o Jivanlal Lukhmichand & Co.,
Dhunji Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For High School Lady Teachers, Christian male teachers and a Persian Teacher. Apply to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

WANTED.—Experienced and influential CANVASSERS for our new Rupee scheme. Liberal commission and salary. Apply to Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3088

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

A young smart Hindoo SALESMAN of vast experience in Mulji Jetha piecegoods market wants to join any well going English or Native firm with the pay of Rs. 60 per month and ½ per cent commission. Can also Work in Glass Bangles. Write with particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3064

ENGLISHMAN, 28 years of age, WANTS BILLET with reasonable pay and good prospects. Four years experience in the East buying selling, and shipping produce, general office work, correspondence and fair knowledge of accounts. Has controlled separate Dept., with native clerks. Available in two months' time. Apply to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2995

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—

AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v.a Mhow.

WANTED a B.A., or B.Sc., (with classical language—Persian, and optional subjects—Chemistry and Physics) for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating previous experience and least salary expected.

S. G. JAYAKAR,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dewan Office, Dharampur, 25th June, 1914. 2021

WANTED—For the Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Alambagh, Lucknow, a fully qualified competent European as Head Clerk. Preference will be given to a man who has had previous experience of the work in a Railway Carriage and Wagon Office.
Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem.
Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the undersigned.

T. GREGSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
2063

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPANION TUTOR for a Jain student at SANTA CRUZ, out of school hours. Board lodging, Railway pass given. Apply to Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3091

WANTED for temporary appointment SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 80/- to 100/- Apply with copies of testimonials and stating qualifications to SUPERINTENDENT, C. Biden, office of Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur. 3095

REQUIRED for Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, a LADY to teach in the Primary Department. Must be Musical. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 at present to share quarters. Would be allowed to take private pupils in music. Apply to THE ARCHDEACON, Nagpur. 2027

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED an experienced first class CIVIL and MILITARY CUTTER, Eurasian or Goanese preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required.

MANAGER,
Central India Tailoring Co.,
P. O. Morar, Gwalior State.
2023

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK on the temporary Establishment (continuous service) on Rs. 45/- p.m.
No one need apply who has not had at least 3 years' experience in the accounts of an Assistant-Commanding Royal Engineer's Office or of an Executive Engineer's Office P. W. D.
Applications should reach the undersigned by the 11th instant.

(Sd.) J. L. MEYER, MAJOR R. E.
Asst.-Commanding Royal Engineer. Poona.
3068

WANTED.—There are several vacancies of CLERKS in different grades in the Undersigned's Office, with the usual prospects of promotion to Rs. 80. Those who have passed the School Final Examination and know Marathi well, may apply in their own hand-writing, with testimonials, if any. Those with previous experience of office work will be preferred. Applications will be received till the 15th of July 1914

R. O. LAMBERT,
District Superintendent of Police,
Nasik.
Nasik, June 1914. 3070

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops, O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow. 2228

WANTED—At once for the East Indian Railway "Oakgrove" Junior School at Jharipani near Mussoorie, a trained and certificated assistant mistress on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem or more according to qualifications, plus all found.
The candidates must be capable of teaching any standard up to Standard III, and preference will be given to any experienced in teaching young children.
Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected, together with copies of certificates, to the Head Mistress. East Indian Railway Hill School, "Oakgrove," Jharipani, U. P.

J. A. MARSHALL,
Actg. Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.
Calcutta, 25th June, 1914. 2025

WANTED as early as possible, a European Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, with practical and up-to-date experience as a Teacher and a good disciplinarian, as a Resident Tutor to the two sons of the Rajah of Kurupam, to coach them up for examinations till they pass the Intermediate Arts Course of the Madras University. He will be responsible for their up-bringing and should join them in all their in and out-door sports.
Salary to be fixed according to qualifications
Apply with copies of testimonials from Officers of the Educational Department and for further particulars to—

RAJAH OF KURUPAM.
Azizbagh, Cathedral,
Madras, 24th June, 1914. 2062

SITUATIONS VACANT.—WANTED, immediately, for the new Government Engineering School Worshops, Nagpur, the following Mistries:—
1. Carpenter and Pattern Maker Rs. 80 p. m.
2. Assistant and Pattern Maker Rs. 40 p. m.
3. Smith and Foundry Mistry Rs. 50 p. m.
4. Assistant Foundry Mistry Rs. 30 p. m.
5. Driver for Oil Engine Rs. 25 p. m.
Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials, should be sent to the Principal, College of Science, Nagpur, not later than July 5th 1914.
Apply to
The Offg. Principal,
3040 College of Science, Nagpur.

FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—At BENNETT'S Auction on Saturday the4th July, Brown English Mare 15 hands, young strong and serviceable specially imported. 3084

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

FOR SALE.—Underwood Typewriter in first class order, No. 5, Model Rs 175/-, or near offer. Apply to Box No. 682 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2962

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. "AUTO-WHEEL" (only ran a few hundred miles) with good Bicycle attached. All perfect Rs. 300 (or near offer.)
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay. 3079

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS TO LET with lavatory accommodation and separate entrance at Carnac Iron Works, close to Docks. Apply ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld. 3097

TO BE LET.—A nice convenient BUNGALOW, Cutch Cottage, Civil Lines No. 76, Poona. For particulars apply to, Messrs. MURARJI GOCULDAS DEWJI, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. 3069.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO BE LET.—A small office well situated. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458, 3071

TO BE LET,—A FLAT in THOBURN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458, 3071

TO BE LET, near Sandhurst Bridge. Spacious GROUND FLOOR of a Newly created Building. Excellent premises for Motor Garage and Show room. For inspection and further particulars apply to—

R. M. BHAT.,
"Ramchandra Mansions,"
3092 Sandhurst Road, West.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST on first July between Whiteaway Buildings and Marine Lines a packet of 22 loose pearls. Finder will be rewarded on applying to Sir Vithaldas, Hummum Street. 3098

NOTICE.

WITH reference to notice in public papers under the signature of Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam inviting tenders for the purchase of the Machinery of the Fraser Ice Factory Co., Ltd., the public is informed that an appeal involving the question as to the right to the said Machinery is pending in the High Court of Bombay between the above-named Company and the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam. Whoever will purchase the Machinery from the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam will do so at his risk. 3056

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for constructing a bungalow for the Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, up to 3 p.m. on the 15th July 1914. The probable value of the work which is to be done by contract is Rs. 18,423. Earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes must accompany the tender; forms of the tender can be obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office at Dhulia on payment of Re. 1 for each form, as well as any information regarding the building proposed to be constructed during the Office hours except on Sunday and holidays.

K. K. DESAI,
Executive Engineer,
West Khandesh Division.
Dhulia, 30th June 1914. 2026

NOTICE.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—STEAMER "BRADFORD LESLIE" SALE OF the side paddle steamer "Bradford Leslie," carrying capacity 144 tons, fitted with Compound, Diagonal, surface condensing, direct acting paddle wheel engines, fitted with feathering gear N. H. P. 104, indicated 450, built by Messrs. David Rowan and Sons, Glasgow 1886. The Boilers are of Loco. type and the tube plates and tubes were renewed the latter end of 1911. The vessel has a single deck with half upper deck over engines and paddle boxes, and has accommodation for European passengers, and 580 deck passengers.
The vessel is to be sold as she now lies at the East Indian Railway Ghat, Monghyr.
The undersigned is open to receive offers for the purchase of this vessel.

By order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.
Calcutta, 26th June, 1914. 2996

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, ON and AFTER FRIDAY, the 10th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1914.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1914. 3100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas and Mr. Meyor Nissim who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1914. 3099

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

REOPENS AUGUST 8TH.

RECENT SUCCESSES:—
Thomason College, Rurki, Entrance Examinations 1913—8 passed.
Govt. High and Middle School Examinations 1913—22 passed, 30 "honours."
Allahabad University Intermediate Examination 1914—2 passed (out of 2 candidates.)
Four Government Scholarships, the United Provinces Coronation English Essay Medal and Coronation Essay Prize have been awarded to pupils of La Martiniere College during the past year.
Pupils now prepared for all Cambridge University Local Examinations, Thomason College, Rurki, Allahabad University, and all Government Departments.
Apply for Prospectus, to THE PRINCIPAL. 3094

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Registered office of the Company, No. 4 Cowrasji Patel Street, Fort, on Saturday the 11th July, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1913.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy and Sorab S. Engineer and Co., as Auditors made by the Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
KASTOORCHAND DAGA & SONS.,
Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER Books of the Company will be closed from 11th to 25th July, 1914 (both days inclusive). 3066

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-27
8- 6 ,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 6
10-52 ,,	Bina	,,	18-24
13-15 ,,	Jhansi.....	,,	15-52
15- 3 ,,	Gwalior.....	,,	14- 1
17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,,	11-13
18-38 ,,	Mutra	,,	10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	Arr.	8-0
21-30 Dep.		Dep	7-35
22- 0 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-50
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-56
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar.....	,,	22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,,	20- 1
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-38
20-18 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48
	BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.		
17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.38 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
13-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep	18- 0
	BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW		
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
18-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 0
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32
	BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.		
12-25 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.		Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.		Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.	Saharanpur.....	Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.		Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.	Lhaksar	Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand de.

W. LAIDLAW
268 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram Jewellers), a quantity of piecegoods, cycles, sundries and furniture such as:—
Drawing room tapestry lined sofas and chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand and tables, tiled teapoys, marble top tables glass and cloth screens, single and double almiras, Iron cots and baba cots, cabinets, bookstands, book cases, English chairs, wall clocks, phonographs etc. etc.
Property of Dr. K.E. Masani, M.A.M.D. Tables, chairs, mirrors, rocking chair, travelling trunk, medical books (all modern) 1 set complete of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Theosophical books, Bhagwat Gita, Bible, books of Parsee sophism etc. etc.
By order of the office concerned.
6 Cases accorted German and Austrian chimneys.
1 Roll Electric wire.
1 Lot about 750 dozen towels and napkins of different sizes and qualities (in small lots to suit purchasers).
1 Piano by Collard and Collard.
Property of a European gentleman.
1 Baba Perambulator.
By order of the concerned.
1 Case rubber for motor-cars and carriages.
1 Hammond typewriter.
1 Lot Cycle tyres and tubes.
At 3-30 p.m.
Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
By order of Messrs. Levatus and Co. of London on account and risk of the defaulting indentor.
1 Box rolled gold jewellery such as links, pendants, tiepins, chains buttons etc.
1 Case candlesticks, wall lamps, kitchen-lamps, lanterns and windproof lamps assorted etc.
Property of a Hindu gentleman.
1 Set Encyclopaedia Britannica with revolving book-stand.
1 Set Pictorial History of England 4 volumes.
1 Set Oracle Encyclopaedia 5 volumes.
1 Book Dictionary of English History.
1 Lot novels and other assorted books.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. NUSSERWANJI MERWANJI PANDAY WILL BE RESUMED TODAY AT 2 P.M. FROM LOT NO. 300.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT BANDORA.
SUIT NO. 197 OF 1912.
ESMAILJI MOOLA VALLYBHOY.
V/S
ESSAJI MOOSAJI.

Under instruction from A. M. Kajiji, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance to the Decretal order of Reference herein dated the 30th August, 1913, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Bandora in Salsette in Zilla Thana in the Registration district of Thana containing by admeasurement 14,390½ square yards or the thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by land belonging to the Mount Mary Orphanage and partly, by public passage on or towards the West partly by the property of De Monte and partly by the property of George Stephens, on or towards the North by the properties of Pestonji Dadabhoy, Pascol Anderade, Lewis, George Misquit, J. Monte, Patel, and Phillip Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Enoos Koley, and which is registered under survey No. 280-281 Plot No. 2, 5, 8, 15 and 17.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Warkus lands situate lying and being at Bandora on the Hill of Mothmavli in Salsette in Zilla Thana in the Registration district of Thana containing by admeasurement 112 feet from East to West and 52 feet from North to South and registered under survey No. 280 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Manaji Adurji, South by the property of Essaji Moosaji, firstly hereinabove described, on the West by the property of Phillip Francis Prel and on the East by the property of Jai Antone Pereira.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,300.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers

AUCTION SALE.

A. NENSEE & CO.,

NO. 131, HILL MAIN ROAD, BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 5TH JULY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1914, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. A. NENSEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bungalow No. 131, Hill Main Road, Bandra, at their Auction Room, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass ware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, hanging and table lamps, rich engravings upholstered Ottomon of sofas and chairs handsome hall cabinets, large chiffoniers, revolving top office table, punjab and iron frame chairs carpet cushion office chairs, glass door book cases iron and brass double bedstead, iron single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets.
The property of a gentleman and others.

A. NENSEE & Co.
3rd July, 1914.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.

357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

New Edition just published.

RAVEN HILL'S
INDIAN SKETCH BOOK.
RS. 2-3

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.
Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the year 1914. Rs. 9-3.

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Rabindranath Tagore's New Volume.

CHITRA.
A PLAY IN ONE ACT.
Rs. 2-3.
Country Life:—In "Chitra" there is the exquisite grace of the best of his other work, linked to the fragrance of an old tale, a story of passions and codes foreign to us, but none the less beautiful in their idealisation by a master hand.
"The Bookman" Special Extra Number for 1914.

CHARLES DICKENS.
Copiously illustrated in colour and black and white and bound in limp canvas. Rs 4-6
Literary Contents:—Charles Dickens: The Life and Work of Charles Dickens; Charles Dickens: His Work and Personality; The True Story of Dora Copperfield; Charles Dickens: Some Personal Recollections and Opinions: Dicken's Best Story; Dickens and Mr. Chesterton; etc., etc.

THE CORINTHIAN YACHTSMAN'S HANDBOOK.
BY FRANCIS B. COOKE.
With 20 folding plates of designs for yachts, and numerous other illustrations. Rs. 9-3.

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DYSENTERIES.
Their Differentiation and Treatment.
By Leonard Rogers, M.D., Major I.M.S., author of "Fevers in the Tropics," "Cholera," etc. With illustrations, Temperature Charts, etc. Special Indian edition. Rs. 6-8.

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For the use of High Schools, Colleges and Private Students. By Charles Joppen, S.J. New Edition. Rs. 3-1.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost in haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 2-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Hundreds turned away last night!
Theatre Packed to the doors!!
Enormous success!!!
Enthusiastic reception!!!!
What a Colossal Bill?
Unanimous Verdict—"Out and out the best show ever seen in Bombay"

6-30 *To-night* 10.

The Wonder of Wonders.

TOM DAVIS TRIO
TOM DAVIS TRIO

Motoring in Midair.

THE
SIX HUXHAMS
SIX HUXHAMS

Musical Comedy Co.
Purveyors of Mirth and Song.

LILY EYTON
LILY EYTON

Your Favourite Comedienne.

ROSE AND ELLIS
ROSE AND ELLIS

Marvellous Barrel Jumping.

THE EMPIRE FOUR
THE EMPIRE FOUR

Famous singers.

Our Star Film
THE DANCER
THE DANCER

Featuring Miss Snow & baby Badgeley.
Popular prices Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6, & 4.

Tomorrow Saturday
Matinee at 4-30
Evening 6-30
Tomorrow—No 10 o'clock show.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager Mr. James McGrath.
To-night. To-night.
6-30 and 10 p. m

PAUL PEDRINI
King of Foot Equilibrists
and his
WONDERFUL GIANT BABOON
the
ROSA VALERIO SEXTETTE
The human aeroplanes
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE"
in three parts
Same Programme both Houses.
Coming Saturday July 4th.
MDSLLE LYGIE
Queen of Light
A Great Electrical Spectacle

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(Late IMPERIAL)
HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM,
DALAL STREET, FORT.
THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER
EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.
CLEANEST HOTEL.
UP TO DATE.
BEST FOOD.
PUREST DRINKS.
HOT SUPPERS
TILL 12 P.M.
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FRESH SOLES AND
SALMON DAILY.
Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.
Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month.
TELEPHONE: **SAVOY HOTEL.**
ALBERT WITZIG,
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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** **Tel. No. 1271**

Selig's Great Leonine Melodrama

THOR: LORD OF THE JUNGLE.

3,000 Feet of Nerve-Thrilling Pictures.
THESE WILD-ANIMAL DRAMAS ARE THE WONDER OF THE MOVING-PICTURE WORLD.
If You Miss This
You Will Miss a Good Thing
We are also showing:
The Hunchback Fiddler. (*Coloured Drama.*)
Love Finds a Way. (*Comedy.*)
***3 Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

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A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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The People's Books.
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Detailed List on Application.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 2nd
S.S. Culna Davis London May 29

DEPARTURES.

July 2nd

S.S. Barjora	Oconnor	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Barpeta	Minett	do.
S.S. Nippon	Franovich	Trieste etc.
S.S. Ismaila	Honeywood	Calcutta etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. City of Colombo	Hanneford	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Ostmark	for	Antwerp etc.[
"	Culna	for	Do.
"	Budrie	for	Persian Gulf

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Culna, 3963 tons, Captain E. G. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on May 29, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ismaila:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain R. E. Honeywood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Colombo:—The City Line steamer Cit yof Colombo, 3909 tons, Captain W. Hanneford, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo passed Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 2nd instant.

S. S. Inaba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Inaba Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

S. S. Tanda:— The B. I. S. N. Co., S. S. Tanda, left Aden 1st 6 p.m.

S. S. China:—The Austrian Lloyd S. S. China from Trieste left Karachi on the 2nd instant at 5 a.m. and is due in Bombay on the 4th instant.

P. DOCK

Thursday, July 2nd, 1914.

SAIL STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C & E Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. G. K
F. Lauterfels	Volkmann	W. & A. G. & Co
K Pracsident	Schutt	A. S. & Co
K Varuna	Potter	Arab Steamers Ld
M Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Crosby	Nutta	T. M. & Co
P. Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C

/. DOCK.

2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
4 Harrovian	William	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Mansurf	Gore	T. M. & Co
6 Clan Macgillivray	Ridgway	J. F. & Co
7 Rannington	Court	Wilson J. M. & Co
8 Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co
9 Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Colombo	Hannaford	K. N. Co
12 & 13 Custodian	Puga	K. N Co.
14 Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
15 Clan Maclean	Williamson	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

6 City of Paris	Campbells	K. N. & Co
7 Laguna	Burtoree	A. L. S. N. Co
8 Indo Ma	Komiya	NY. K.
10 Taiyab (Repairing)	Kase	R. E. Collin & Co
14 Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.
15 Ishami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Kuweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanerlo ..... McDougall ..... K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Kearney	Weeks	J. F. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co
Budrie	Ternal	Arab Steamer.
Cliftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocledonien	Goubault	M. M. & Co.
Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
Helias	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curle	W. & A. G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Parnesa	Iggett	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Sikra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.

EXPORTS.

July 2, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 104 bales wool, W. and A Graham and Co.; 75 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 191 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 6,240 cwts. linseed oil cake, 60 cwts. kardi seed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.; 48 bales wool, F. Khoolchand; 139 bales wool, E. D Sassoon and Co.; 400 cwts. myrabolams, Pulee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 225 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 44 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 127 bales wool, M. Balia.

FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 10 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 333 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

CIRCASSIA (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

CIRCASSIA (s) 59 cwts. gum arabic, R. Damji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

SALSETTE (s) 2 cwts. tortoise shell, S. Megjee.

CHINA (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, P. E. Bogee and Sons; 2,000 cwts., mussoor, 5,100 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 130 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtula; 13 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Shivjee; 105 cwts buffalo horns, V. Esmail.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 1,300 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 142 cwts turmeric, E. A. Hoosein.

FOR ANTWERP.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 59 bales cotton waste, 50 bales hemp, C. Perag and Co.

HARROVIAN (s) 1,000 cwts, myrabolams. D. Bomanji and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

CHANTALA (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 2,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR RIGA.

HINDOO (s) 400 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CUSTODIAN (s) 340 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

HANNINGTON COURT (s) 400 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts. poppy seed, 1,000 cwts. castor seed, 4,000 cwts. mowra seed, 22,280 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.; 448 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 6,500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

LAUTERFELS (s) 770 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 55 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co.; 225 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers; 4 cases pith hats, Warden and Co.; 57 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 70 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

LAUTERFELS (s) 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

LAGUNA (s) 407 cwts. gum alibanum, 200 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR MOJI.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

INDO-MARU (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

INDO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS

S. S. Culna from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—7,362 casks cement 175 casks asphalte, 151 cases candles, 3 cases sulphuric acid, 55 packages disinfectant fluid, 6 bundles buckets, 7 cases brandy, 3 packages whisky, 1 drum methilated spirit, 57 cases and 2 hogsheads wine, 75 cases iron nails, 1,832 pigs lead, 8 cases zinc sheets, 2 cases, 90 drums and 1 box, lubricating oil, 4 cases cocoanut oil, 3 cases castor oil, 10 drums colza oil, 505 drums, 70 kegs, and 114 cases paints and colours, 1 case and 5 bales printing paper, 28 cases and 15 bales paper, 290 bales old newspapers, 11 cases perfumery, 50 cases milk, 87 cases biscuits, 101 cases lime juice, 54 runlets tar, 59 cases soap, 5 cases sugar, 15 cases confectionery, 150 cases mineral water, 194 bags soap nuts, 19 casks tallow, 1 box linen.

EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION

AN AFRICAN POMPEII.

Some of the results of recent exploration in the Nile Valley were described by the Rev. Professor Sayce, at a meeting of subscribers to the Egypt Exploration Fund, which was held at the rooms of the Royal Society, on June 8, says the "Daily Telegraph."

At Abydos Professor Naville had discovered the famous temple of Osiris, as he believed, and another colossal monument Egyptian antiquity had been added to what were already known. It reminded students that the history of Egyptian architecture, as it was known, was one of decadence. Apart, however, from Abydos and the work of Petrie, the chief discoveries of the past season had been made, not in Egypt, but in the Soudan. At Kerma, a little south of the third cataract, Dr. Reisner was changing all accepted ideas of early Soudanese history. He had shown that as early as the fifth and sixth dynasties the northern Soudan was occupied by Egyptian troops, and that trade was carried on from the Blue Nile to the Red Sea.

Professor Garstang, investigating at Meroe, below the sixth cataract, had found an observatory at the bottom of an underground bathing establishment. On the walls were the astronomer's calculations. An American Pompeii had been brought to light. The ruins covered a considerably larger area than those of Memphis, and included a Royal city surrounded by magnificent walls, 15ft. thick in places, with two palaces, public baths, and gymnasia, as well as many streets and private dwellings. The main streets were bordered by trees, for which pits lined with brick had been sunk, and on the riverside walls, quays, and landing stages. The town was the Birmingham and the Liverpool of ancient Africa. It was the centre of the iron industry, the smelting furnaces of which had been unearthed, and enough metal was worked there to supply the whole of Northern Afrtca. Among the most beautiful objects found were cups and bowls of biscuit ware as hard and fine and thin as the eggshell ware of China, but not translucent. The biscuit ware of China was not older than 200 A.D., while that of Meroe dated from the third or second century befgre Christ. It was known that the Chinese made trading voyages as far as Abyssinia, and that pottery was among the articles of commerce, so that it was allowable to conclude that they copied the Meroe ware which had been carried by the trade routes to the Red Sea and thence to China.

FIRST POLITICAL TREATY.

Lord Canarvon and Mr. H. Carter had found at Thebes the lost tomb of Amonhotep. Last year Dr. Borchardt discovered at Tel-el-Amarna the workshop of a sculptor from which had come the heads of two princesses worthy of being placed side by side with the finest specimens of Greek work. This year the excavations had yielded two cuneiform tablets. One of them was part of a dictionary bering a list of words in at least two languages. The other was the first example of a political treaty in existence—a treaty between the Egyptians and the Hittites, at the beginning of the Hittite empire. All the discoveries showed that ancient Egypt by trade, war, and diplomacy had relations with the countries around her. The civilised world of the ancient East was not so very much unlike the civilised world of to-day. We stood much nearer to the men of old Egypt than to the half-civilised Europe of the Middle Ages, and we should find ourselves far more at home with them than with the Crusaders who sacked Byzantium.

Lord Grenfell, who presided, recalled the interest taken by the British officers of the Nile Expedition in the remains of the old temples and fortifications. On one occasion he was wrecked on an island in the river, and found most comfortable and hospitable shelter for a day and a night in one of them. He was quartered for two years at Assouan, and it was his good luck to open tombs of the third, sixth and twelfth dynasties. An American lady heard them referred to as the Grenfell tombs, and inquired, "What year was he buried?" All Egyptologists were grateful for the support and protection afforded them by Sir R. Wingate, the Sirdar.

From the Report on the Mysore Civil Service Examination of 1913 it appears that out of the 19 candidates examined for it, 18 were Brahmans and 1 was a Lingayat. The successful candidates were Brahmans, but all of them brilliant Mysore graduates. Under the new rules under which the examination will be held onces in every two years, the examination is confined practically to persons born or domiciled in Mysore, except when His Highness the Maharaja directs otherwise.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 2.

Rainfall has been heavy in the submontane districts of the United Provinces and the temporary break in the interior of the Peninsula persists. The depression at the head of the Bay is still feeble. The temperature is low in the United Provinces and high in North Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, Gujarat and West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, East Rajputana and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, East Punjab, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, South-east Madras and the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu one inch; Akyab and Cox's Bazar one and a half; Narayanganj one; Sambalpur two; Purnea one and a half; Gaya and Naya Dumka one; Gorakhpur four; Lucknow one; Bahraich and Bareilly two; Roorkee one and a half; Dehra Dun seven; Chakrata and Mussooree four; Simla one; Surat three; Ratnagiri one and a half; Marmagoa six; Mercara one; Mangalore one and a half; Calicut two; Karwar four.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the United Provinces and extension over the Submontane Punjab.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd July 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the south-east Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi and in excess at Rawalpindi and Ambala; night temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0.53" and Cawnpore 0.40" of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud persists over the whole division. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature during day has fallen and is now much below the average in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, but remain moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is above the average at Jacobabad and below at Jaipur. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Surat has had 3.24", Ahmedabad 0.55", Bhavnagar Para 0.58", Veraval 0.56", Rajkot 0.15" and Deesa 0.11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies are heavily clouded in the northwestern districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderately heavy to the south of Bombay. Ratnagiri has had 1.48", Mormugao 5.70" and Karwar 4.38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.25" of rain. Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the west coast to the south of Bombay; nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and the eastern districts of the United Provinces. Local showers have fallen in the south-east Punjab, the south Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Conditions are still unsettled to the north of latitude 28 deg.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, in Malabar and south Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar. Rain in local showers is probable in the United Provinces, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jun. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	90.2	81.8	64	..	..	..
Jask	94.8	86.2	76	..	0.78	0.73
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	89.4	83.8	68	0.13	0.49	0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.2	85.1	71	..	0.21	—0.48
Rawalpind ;	107.3	86.5	67	..	1.58	—0.33
Lahore	106.4	91.2	56	..	0.90	—1.17
Sirsa	102.2	80.1	69	..	1.67	..
Ambala	99.7	76.7	67	0.12	4.27	—0.16
Delhi;	102.0	81.0	80	..	0.87	—2.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.4	88.1	63	..	3.37	0.39
Mainpuri	95.4	80.5	91	..	1.21	—2.49
Jhansi;	95.6	83.3	64	0.04	1.80	—3.74
Cawnpore	98.0	78.8	91	0.40	1.38	—2.35
Allahabad	82.2	77.0	87	0.53	2.67	—2.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	111.3	86.2	77	..	1.55	1.33
Karachi ;	90.1	84.0	82	..	4.26	3.24
Ajmer	90.6	80.2	83	..	3.45	0.83
Jaipore	99.2	83.1	60	..	2.74	0.23
Kotah	98.8	83.6	58	..	2.70	—0.43
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	9.5	77.8	85	0.02	3.47	1.41
Dwarka	87.3	83.1	83	0.03	9.02	6.29
Veraval	84.2	79.4	86	0.56	4.29	0.46
Rajkot	93.1	78.4	57	0.15	7.10	2.49
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	79.6	77	0.58	9.63	5.58
Surat	88.7	76 6	100	3.24	25.77	16.75
Ahmedabad	96.8	78.7	89	0.55	5.03	—0.06
Dessa ;	93.4	79.9	88	0.11	3.04	0.60
Neemuch	90.6	76.8	73	..	3.63	—1.04
Indore	87.8	75.1	86	..	6.68	0.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.5	79.3	73	..	4.62	—4.15
Saugor ;	91.8	76.6	70	..	3.88	—3.88
Hoshangabad	90.7	78.8	77	..	6.24	—0.39
Khandwa	90.3	78.9	75	..	4.58	—1.13
Akola	92.8	77.3	60	..	7.95	2.42
Amraoti	93.1	78.2	68	..	4.78	—2.24
Nagpur	92.1	80.6	67	..	7.75	—1.76
Chanda	94.3	80.0	64	..	7.51	—0.40
Baipur	92.5	79.8	73	..	3.04	—6.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	82.4	81	0.06	16.75	—3.44
Ratnagiri	88.9	76.4	88	1.48	31.77	0.38
Mormugao	88.2	74.8	98	5.70	36.06	4.01
Karwar;	85.1	74.0	95	4.38	39.47	—1.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	76.4	72	..	6.76	1.95
Ahmednagar	88.9	71.9	70	..	7.91	2.70
Poona	86.4	72.3	80	0.04	6.09	1.23
Sholapur	95.0	74.1	74	..	6.77	1.67
Bijapur;	92.1	72.6	70	..	1.51	—2.05
Belgaum;	79.3	67.6	92	0.25	5.57	—3.52
Aurangabad;	90.3	72.4	74	..	9.24	3.65
Nizamabad (Indur).	94.2	77.9	63	..	15.78	10.36
Hyderabad	94.0	75.4	80	..	8.59	3.83
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	78.5	73.6	86	1.65	37.56	—2.18
Calicat ;	7 .1	74.3	93	1.83	30.87	—5.40
Cochin	83.9	72.9	90	0.60	25.78	—4.31
Colombo	85.1	77.8	82	0.04	10.39	2.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	105.1	84.2	61	..	2.65	—2.39
Bellary	98.0	70.2	56	..	0.45	—1.70
Guddapah ;	101.6	76.5	58	..	4.56	1.26
Madras	101.3	83.0	58	0.04	0.68	—1.49
Bangalore	85.7	67.1	83	0.21	2.01	—1.11
Coimbator	97.1	70.0	80	..	0.61	—1.08
Trichinopoly	100.4	73.4	51	..	0.35	—0.96
Negapatam ;	98.9	80.8	58	..	0.62	—0.89

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd July was 29.797 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch, for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, July 1st 1914
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.623inches.
Temperature of Air	85.4degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.5 "
Dew Point	78.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.808 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	5.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.6 "
Minimum do. do.	81.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	207 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05inches.
Total fall during month	0.05 "
Total fall during year	16.89 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July.	h. m	ft. in.	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th	2	m 6 20	25 8	2	m 11 57	20 6
		6 58 a	26 1			
F	3	m 7 41	23 2	3	m 0 46	16 8
		m 7 5a	25 9		1 22a	20 10
S	4	m 8 54	26 11	4	m 1 46	16 1
		m 8 14a	25 7		2 37a	20 9
S	5	m 9 55	27 10	5	m 2 42	15 7
		m 9 21a	25 8		3 44a	20 4
M	6	m 10 48	28 7	6	m 3 34	15 3
		10 22a	25 11		4 44a	19 9
Tu	7	m 11 35	29 2	7	m 4 24	15 0
		11 17a	28 2		5 37a	19 2
W	8	m 0 17a	29 5	8	5 12	15 1
					6 23a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

2	(Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 5m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
3	(Friday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
4	(Saturday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
5	(Sunday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
6	(Monday)	" 6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
7	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
8	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 1st, 0h. 54-5m a.m. Perigee 3rd 12h. p.m.; Full Moon 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 15th. 1h. 1-1m. p.m, Apogee, 15th, 8 6h. p.m, New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m. a.m.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 30th June, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

There was good and beneficial rain during the week throughout the Presidency except Larkana, Satara, Bijapur Dharwar and Palanpur where it was slight. More rain was needed in Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Sowing was in progress throughout the Presidency but was retarded in five talukas of Bijapur and Belgaum and parts of Kolhapur for want of sufficient rain. Transplantation continues in Sind, Surat, Konkan and Savantvadi. Germinated seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in Larkana, and by blight in Savantvadi. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Sholapur and Satara and the Karnatak. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	30 to 48
Gujarat	38 to 51
Konkan	21 to 33
Deccan	27 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th June were 3,097 in Sholapur, 1,076 in Satara and 126 in Bijapur.

PRACTICE OF MASSAGE IN INDIA.

Dr. F. H. Garrison, who is on the staff of librarians in the Surgeon-General's Library at Washington, has made good use of his opportunities by writing a history of medicine in which full justice is done to the contributions that India has made to this branch of science, says "The Statesman." Massage was practiced in India long before it was introduced into Europe, and hypnotism was also familiar to the Hindus at a very early period. Inoculation against smallpox is another remedy that the West borrowed from the East. Dr. Garrison says that the Hindus in ancient times practised almost every major operation that is recognised by modern surgery, and in some of them they were experts. In the use of drugs, too, the East was at one time in advance of the West, especially in the department of "drowsy syrups," such as opium, Indian hemp, henbane and hemlock. Incidentally, Dr. Garrison reminds us, yb quoting Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the surprisingly large number of cases in which doctors have learned the medicinal value of drugs from persons outside their own profession. A classical example is quinine, introduced into Europe by the Jesuits, who acquired their knowledge of it from the American Indians in M... are many others as w...

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 1st.

Consols 2½ %	75 1/16—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.14½—1
Rentes 3 %	83½—¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.50½—¼
Bar Silver Spot	..26½plus ⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence .	26 3/16plus ⅛
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian Buying	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 7/16—1/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ ⅛ unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½ unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2 1/16—3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/16—1/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	2⅛—¼
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	3½plus ⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½—¼
„ 7 day market loans	1½—1⅝

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 1st.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bill on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
3,40,000 were allotted to Bombay	}	9,30,000,
5,90,000 „ „ to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta at Madras ½ 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received 28% above that Rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta, Madras and Bombay 15.97

Telegraph Transfers:—

Rs.		Rs.
2,90,000 were allotted to Bombay	}	10,70,000.
7,80,000 „ „ to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta at Madras ½ (Min. Rate) Received 28% above that rate in full

Average rates of allotment Calcutta, Madras and Bombay 61.00

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *Including last Public Sail* 20,50,000

Amount to be allotted next Week 20,00,000

Extra Allotments.

Bills Madras Rs. 10,600 @ ½

Transfers Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 @ ½ 1/32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
„ „ to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.71 new position
Futures at New York Oct. ..	12.49—12
Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to Bearish Government Condition Report	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 9/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	13.11new position
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	..12.57—7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.8½unchgd.
Demand Bills	..4.87½—⅝
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	.. 57plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1st.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,00
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Imports	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Increased demand easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market Dull and inactive.	
Mid. Americans	7.60d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.05d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Aug.	12.78 new position
Oct.	12.58—3
New York Official noon call Aug.	12.82 new position
Oct.	12.59—2
New Orleans 10 a.m. Augt.	13.20 new position
Oct.	12.64 ungd.
Geo Mayalls yarns	11.¼
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F Liverpool July. value.	6.1-32

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price
J.A.	7.21 — 5
A.S.	7.06 „ 5
S.O.	6.83 „ 7
O.N.	6.74 „ 7
N.D.	6.66 „ 7
D.J.	6.65 „ 7
J.F.	6.65 „ 7
F.M.	6.65 „ 7
M.A.	6.67 „ 7
A M.	6.67 „ 7

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, July 1st.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Monthly Report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 79.6 per cent and are a planteed is estimated at acres 36,960,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July, 1st.

WHEAT

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Augt.: London sellers unchanged 36

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Augt.; London sellers dull unqd. 35½

Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.

New South Wales sellers June . 35½—¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 55½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Augt.; Antwerp sellers quiet unchanged 51

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Augt.; Dunkirk sellers quiet but [illegible] 52½plus ½

[illegible] Calcutta Buyers July-Augt.; [illegible] 50/4½plus1½d

[illegible] (La Plata) July-Aug.

Hamburg done quiet but steady 46½plus⅛

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Augt.; Hull sellers quiet £6/6/6plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61 plus 15/16
Copper Braziers	£74½plus½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

Arrivals:—"Penhallow" "Conist on water."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct-Dec.; (new months) quiet very little business 12/6½

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; neglected unchanged 11/9

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. 9/8½—½d

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged 9/6

Opened easier closed steadier

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; quiet little done unchgd. 13/5½

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/1½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/5½

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value firm but nothing doing unchanged 11/6½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Augt.; buyers quiet unchanged 2/9½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Fines Australian Beef Tallow	33/6
„ „ Mutton „	35/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 2nd July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
3 boxes gold	1,45,920	London	Mercantile
6 „ „ and Sons.	2,70,000 / 30,000	„	The Supdt. P and O.S.N. Coy

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 97 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

We have no change to report in this market. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance but some private bills are offering.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d
T.T. ready	1	3 31—32
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward 15 Augt ..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 ⅛
„ 3 forward, 15th August	1	4 7—32
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		139½
„ Shanghai		186½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was ¼ higher for ready at 26½ and 3-16 higher for delivery in two months' at 26 3-16. The local market has remained steady and unchanged at yesterday's closing rates, with a moderate business passing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a	p.
English bar gold ..	24	1	6
Australian bar gold ..	24	0	6
Sovereigns ..	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready ..	75	11	0
1st Settlement ..	75	11	0
2nd Settlement ..	75	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 30th June 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway ..	32*	37,985
B.B. & C.I. Railway ..	17	20,674

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The paper market presented a lively appearance to-day and as the day for announcing the rates at which tenders for the New Loan are to be accepted falls due to-morrow business on a large scale was booked during the course of the day. Speculation is rife with regard to the rates at which tenders will be submitted and as this is the biggest loan on record the Bear operators are sceptical with respect to the success of the loan and anticipate a low average in tenders. On the other hand Bule operators are firm and are strongly of opinion that never before the issue of Government loans in India was surrounded by more favourable circumstances owing to the loss of faith in Swadeshi banking a big amount of floating capital has found a safe reservoir in Promissory Notes and since the fall of some of the Swadeshi Banks a brisk demand for ready paper is visible. Moreover, deposits in the Presidency Banks are overflowing and the total of the surplus cash balances of the three Presidency Banks show a colossal figure. All these circumstances are likely to turn the tables in favour of the bull operators who have reaped a fine harvest during the last four months as the difference between the current and the subsequent settlements always stood in. The Market opened to-day at Rs. 95-3 improved to Rs. 95-4 but again dropped to Rs. 95-3-6. In the afternoon the Market exhibited a healthy tone and the quotations steadily improved and touched Rs. 95-7 at which rate the Market closed.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-12 (New Issue).

5 per cent. Tansa Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 113 recorded shares.

David opened at Rs. 497½ but at the close improved to Rs. 502½ for August.

Fazulbhai jumped to Rs. 425.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 715 in the morning but later on advanced to Rs. 725.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,097½ and Standard after touching Rs. 1,000 closed at Rs. 995.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 206½, Crescent improved to Rs. 103-12 and New Great Easterns moved up to Rs. 220

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 980.

Tata Iron Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 82½ and Deferred to Rs. 147.

Bombay Steam ordinary shars were in demand at Rs. 225.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 225.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 507½.

The result of the last yearly working of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. is published and taking into view the stormy waters through which the bark of this Institution successfully made its way during the last financial crisis is considered highly satisfactory. The Bank is gradually gaining the confidence of the public and a clear manifestation of this state of thing in found in the fact that its shares which had dropped to Rs. 10 during the crisis owing to the selling of weak holders were in demand to-day at Rs. 21 and a lot changed at this rate.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co:—(Liverpool):—"Small but steady market awaiting Agricultural Bureau Report. Journal of Commerce estimates condition 78.6 per cent, decrease in acreage 1.7 per cent. Bureau Report 79.6; acreage 36,960,000. Report is rather, better than expected compared with last year's revised figures of acreage. With the exception of sections in Texas, crop has improved further since the compilation of the Bureau Report. We consider report bearish and, with the trade conditions unsatisfactory everywhere, we think the decline will go somewhat further as long as crop accounts continue favourable." (New York) "Market steady at the decline. The New York and New Orleans markets will be closed on Saturday 4th July."

Grunning:—"Our opinion is that chances are in favour of a further decline if weather continues favourable."

Private:—"We do not think the market is likely to give way much at present. We have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run."

Murray: (New York):—"Rains badly needed."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Agricultural Bureau Report shows abnormal improvement. Trade getting worse. Stocks in spinners hands are large everywhere. Would advise spinners to sell futures as a hedge."

The condition of 79.6 per cent given in the Bureau Report is decidedly better than was generally expected, and must be considered as bearish. We are indebted to Messrs. Breul and Co. for the following table of the condition in the individual States, and comparisons with the May condition.

State,	June.	May.	Differnce.
Noth Carolina ...	82	76	plus 6
South Carolina ..	81	72	„ 9
Georgia	83	80	„ 3
Florida	86	82	„ 4
A'abama	88	85	„ 3
Mississippi	81	87	— 6
Louisiana	81	82	— 1
Texas	74	68	plus 9
Arkansas	80	79	„ 1
Tennessee	79	80	— 1
Oklahoma	79	68	plus 11
Missouri	93	86	„ 7
Virginia	86	83	„ 3
California	100	100	unchanged.
Average	79.6	74.3	plus 5.3

The above table shows at a glance the improvement which has taken place during the month of June in nearly all States. The acreage given in the Bureau Report is 36,960,000, against last years' *revised* acreage of 37,458,000 or 1 1/3 per cent. less. So far the Bureau Report has had little effect in America, New York closing 12 points down for October futures, and New Orleans 5 points down.

The local market opened rather easier good Broach being quoted Rs. 291. There has been little business doing for forward delivery, and the market closes quiet with prices a trifle easier in some cases.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been small.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	..	220	.. Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	..	..	232	.. .. „
Do.	..	..	213	.. .. July"
M.G. Kandeish	..	..	247	.. .. Jan. 1915.
Do.	..	..	218	.. .. July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	..	..	260	.. .. Jan. 1915
Do.	..	..	234	.. .. July
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	291 March 1915
Do.	..	..	234	.. .. July
M.G. Muttia	..	..	214	202 .. July
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	247 ..
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	293 „
Do	..	..	..	293 „
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	283 „
M.G. Miraj	..	..	..	288 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	14,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.24plus 3
A.S.	7.08 „ 2
S.O.	6.85 „ 2
O.N.	6.77 „ 3
N.D.	6.69 „ 3
D.J.	6.68 „ 3
J.F.	6.67 „ 2
F.M.	6.67 „ 2
M.A.	6.69 „ 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet best steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White. Pessi 95 % ...	5	13	0	R
White Delhi Sept. ..	5	13	0	„
May	5	10	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	10	0	B. T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	6	6	R T
May	9	11	6	„

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0	„

Teaseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
35 % Bold White	56	0	0
Black Kutki	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	59	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —

	Rs'	a	p.	
Ready	6	14	0	R. T

Poppyseed—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	11	0	0	R T

Castorseed—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p	
Madras ready	34	0	0	
Forward	7	0	0	R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—

	Rs	a	p
Broach	25	8	0
Gujerat	24	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	3 039 Bales
Wheat	9,572 Qrs.
Linseed	6,653 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	534 „
Gingellyseed	26 „
Poppyseed	895 „
Groundnuts	282 „
Castorseed	696 „
Rice	950 „
Myrabollams	130 „
Cottons eed	6,703 „
Mowraseed	993 „
Gram	2,646 „
Jowar	1,102 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

CALCUTTA'S ROADS.

TAR-MACADAM AS A PAVING MATERIAL

The following is an abstract of the proceedings of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the month of May:—

It was mentioned in the Abstract for April that the Committee, on the request of the Corporation of Calcutta for the views of the Chamber, had addressed the Corporation after consulting all members, on this subject. Briefly repeated, the Chambers' views were that roads treated with tar-macadam are, generally speaking, greatly superior to the roads treated with ordinary macadam; that tar-macadam is not unsuitable for the class of road on which it has been laid; and that although members of the Chamber considered that the use of tar-macadam should be continued, they were of opinion that experiments with other paying materials should be undertaken, particularly wood-paving and aphalte. Towards the end of May the Committee received from the Corporation a copy of the resolution passed by the Works Special Committee and a copy of a note submitted by the Chief Engineer on the suggestions made by the Chamber. The letter detailed the action taken with a view of finding some material to put down on the tar-macadam to improve the surface without causing dust. The Chief Engineer explained that asphalte had not been successful in Calcutta except in the form of asphalte macadam, which had been successful in Dalhousie Square, East, but not elsewhere. A considerable area in Hastings Street would be laid with wood in October but the Chief Engineer expressed some doubt as to whether it would give a successful surface. Other forms of paving to be tried were vitrified brick-paving, concrete paving, and a new material called concrene, which was not of a bituminous nature.

The resolutions carried by the Works Special Committee, and referred to above, were as follows:—(1) That the specification for their method of treating roads with tar-macadam be obtained from the Bombay Corporation and that an experiment be made in Calcutta in accordance with that specification, along with other experiments sanctioned or to be ordered. (2) The Committee find on the figures submitted, that the cost of tar-macadam for construction and maintenance at the end of five years. ((3) The Committee are of opinion that roads over which very heavy bullock cart traffic does not pass should be treated with tar-macadam or some similar process. (4) That the public bodies which had been consulted on the subject of tarmacadam roads be thanked for their opinions and be furnished with a copy of these resolutions together with the note submitted by the Chief Engineer. (5) That Theatre Road should be treated with tar-macadam when the time comes for repairing it.

TEA GARDEN LABOUR.

In May last the Indian Tea Association asked the Government of India to state when a reply might be expected to the Association's letter of January last regarding the recruitment of labour. On May 29th the Government stated that final replies from the Governments of Madras and Bihar and Orissa, on the subject of the opening of the agency tracts were being awaited and that no indication could be given, however, of the date when the Government of India would reply to the Committee's representations. The Association were greatly disappointed in the above reply, which seemed to indicate that Government had failed to appreciate the position of matters. As the Labour Districts provisions of Act VI of 1901 are to be withdrawn from the Brahmaputra Valley from 1st July 1914, and this step will affect the industry materially, the Association felt justified in asking Government to expedite the replies from the Madras and Bihar and Orissa Government. Meanwhile on May 22nd the London Association advised that the Hon'ble Mr. W. H Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, would be invited to meet the London Committee at an early date when the question of the unfriendly attitude of the Madras Government towards the industry's request to open the whole of the agency tracts to sirdari recruiting would be brought forward, and the present position of the Assam Labour Enticement Bill would be discussed. Regarding bureau scheme the London Association agreed with the General Committee's recommendation that the scheme should be cordially acquiesced in.

ADULTERATED OILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Mr. Kapilram Vakil, in his correspondence, which appeared in these columns on the 26th ultimo, has correctly pointed to a danger which seriously threatens not only this city but the whole of the Western Presidency. The imports of the German "White Oils" have considerably increased of late years, and the several brands are openly advertised in the vernacular press. I have known shops in some of the thickly populated quarters of Bombay where the "White Oil" pure and simple is retailed to the ignorant but credulous buyer under the misleading name of "Vilayati Koprel" (i.e., English Cocoanut Oil!) Its use as an adulterant for the edible vegetable oils as also for cocoanut oil supplied to mills and railways is now notorious. I understand one firm advertising for a so-called "Vegetable Ghee" does a large flourishing trade in the various grades of "White Oils."

What are these "White Oils"? They are products of the petroleum refinery, superior to ordinary kerosine in that their boiling point and specific gravity are higher and that they are rendered entirely tasteless and odourless. Chemically they belong to a group of hydro-carbons known as the "Paraffins" and are composed of the elements carbon and hydrogen only. They have very little chemical affinity for other substances, are not acted upon even by the strong mineral acids—let alone the weak acids of the stomach and are unattacked by any process of oxidation. They thus lack the very characteristics which are essential for their digestion in the human body.

Part of the oil or fat in the animal body is saponified,—turned into soap in the process of digestion. The rest forms a fine emulsion with the serum of the blood, the presence of soap previously formed helping the emulsification. It is thus carried into circulation along with blood and undergoes a process of oxidation, thereby tending to maintain animal heat and furnish the energy for external work. Now the very fact that the paraffins are unsaponifiable and incapable of oxidation is a proof that the mineral white oil is not an article of food.

In one of the advertisements for these white oils the dealer lays particular stress on what he calls their "body." This has reference to the thickness or viscosity of the oil. The mineral product is originally thin and without the stickiness or greasy property so peculiar to vegetable and animal fats. To supply this defect it is "bodied" up by dissolving in it various soaps of alumina. Foreign matters are thus introduced into the oil making it still further unfit for edible purposes.

When refined cottonseed oil, an ideal vegetable cooking fat, first made its appearance on the Bombay markets, the Corporation zealously, I may say almost vindictively, investigated its claim as an article of diet. The indifference, therefore, of the Civic Fathers to Mr. Hiralal Nanavati's proposal for inquiry into the growing use of white oils is all the more surprising. Apart from physiological considerations the Municipality has sufficient cause to prevent the frauds that are perpetrated on an unsuspecting public by unscrupulous dealers in vegetable oils. If the Municipality could legally interfere with the sales of adulterated milk and ghee, there is no reason why they should not take steps to prevent the adulteration of edible oils. A further point for their consideration is the condition of the license which, as issued to oil dealers, permits the storage in the business premises of vegetable oils only. Do the merchants take out separate licenses for the mineral white oil or do they explain it off as "Vilayati Koprel" even to the intelligent officers of the Municipality? From a sanitary point of view it is undesirable that separate licenses should be allowed for storing both vegetable and mineral oils in the same premises.

It is not my business to offer here any gratuitous advice for I know the value that is usually attached to it. I have said above that a good deal of the white oil imported is mixed with cocoanut oil and the mixture tendered to railways and mills against contracts for pure cocoanut oil. If the mixture answers their purpose the buyers should make it themselves rather than pay for it the price of pure cocoanut oil to the fraudulent merchant. It is possible to have suspected samples analysed at a nominal cost by any well-known chemist. The economy that can be effected by this procedure is obvious.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. SUTARIA, B.A.,

Bombay, July 2.

INDIAN AIRSHIPS ACT.

PROHIBITED AREAS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Airships Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the navigation of airships, other than those belonging to the British Military or Naval Authorities, over the areas specified below:—

(1) Within a radius of three miles from the centre of the Lansdowne Bridge at Sukkur.

(2) Within a radius of three miles from the centre of the bridge over the Indus between Kotri and Gidu Bandar.

(3) Within a radius of five miles from the lighthouse at Manora.

(4) Within a radius of three miles from the centre of the Tapti River Bridge near Bhusaval.

(5) Within a radius of five miles from the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

(6) Within a radius of three miles from the central point of the Kirkee Arsenal and Ammunition Factory.

(7) Within a radius of five miles from Jebel Sham Sham, Aden.

A recent addition to the vernacular press of India is the "Pataliputra", a Patna weekly, whose first issue has just been published. Mr. Kashi Prasad Jayaswal, the editor, is a graduate of an English University and a barrister-at-law. The first issue contains some very interesting articles contributed by distinguished Sanskrit scholars.

BOMBAY HOSPITALS.

THE CONSULTING STAFFS.

Recently the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, wrote to Government:—"With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4901, dated 3rd July, 1913, I have the honour to recommend that the present consulting staffs of the Bombay hospitals should continue for the next year. The staffs should be notified as shown in the attached list:—

St. George's Hospital.—Consulting Physicians—Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., J. W. Field, Esq., M.R.C.P., M.Ch., and S. A. Powell, Esq., M.B., M.Ch., Consulting Surgeon—Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.; Consulting Obstetric Physician—Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Evans, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon—Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.; Consulting Bacteriologist—Major W. Glen Liston, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.; Consulting Alienist—Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

J. J. and Allied Hospitals.—Consulting Physician—Lieut.-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.; Consulting Surgeon—Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.; Consulting Obstetric Physician—Miss A. M. Benson, M.D.; Consulting Bacteriologist—Major W. Glen Liston, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.; Consulting Alienist—Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Consulting Physicians—Lieut.-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S., and R. Row, Esq., M.D., D.Sc.; Consulting Surgeon—Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.; Consulting Obstetric Physician—Lieut.-Col. S. C. Evans, M.B., C.M. I.M.S.; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon—Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.; Consulting Bacteriologists—Major W. Glen Liston, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., and N. F. Surveyor, Esq., M.D. (Bom.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab.); Consulting Alienist—Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

Cama and Albless Hospitals.—Consulting Physician—Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Childe, M.B., I.M.S.; Consulting Surgeons—Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., and H. M. Masina, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Consulting Obstetric Physicians—Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Evans, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., and Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M.; Consulting Opthalmic Surgeon—Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.; Consulting Bacteriologist—Major W. Glen Liston, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.; Consulting Alienist—Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

Government has passed the following resolution.—The appointments recommended by the Surgeon-General are approved and sanctioned for a period of one year from the 1st July, 1914. The Surgeon-General should be requested to have the list posted at the various hospitals and to submit proposals on the 1st June, 1915, for revising it. The appointments are made subject to the following conditions:—(1) The medical officer in charge of a hospital shall have the right to call in, whenever he considers it desirable, any member of the consulting staff of his hospital. (2) A patient or his friends may request the medical officer to call in one of the consultants appointed for the hospital (3) When a member of the consulting staff of a hospital is called in at the request of a patient or his friends, the usual fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid to the consultant by the patient, except in cases in which the medical officer considers that the fee should be remitted on account of the poverty of the patient. (4) The list will be subject to revision every year or from time to time as may be considered expedient.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL POSITION NOT SATISFACTORY.

The report of the Committee of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association in submitting their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1914, state that during the year under report, Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir resigned the post of Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy was appointed in his stead and has continued in office, Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., carried on the duties of the Secretary for four months pending this appointment.

The Committee of the Association consisted of:—

Sir Sassoon David, Bart.,
Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt.,
Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S.,
Lt.-Col. J. G. Hojel, M.B., I.M.S.,
Mr. W. H. Ogston.
Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas.
Mr. N. V. Mandlik.
Mr. Jeejeebhoy M. Wadia.
Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

During the year Lt.-Col. Hojel, I.M.S., proceeded on leave and Lt.-Col. Burnett, I.M.S. who is acting for him, has been appointed on the Committee in his place.

The health of the nurses was good throughout the year and their work satisfactory.

The annual accounts show that the income of the Association was Rs. 11,448-1-2, while the expenditure was Rs. 12,715-12-6.

The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, treated 13,819 cases in the twelve months ended 31st December 1913 and have a daily average of 120.1 of in-patients and 74.9 out-patients. Compared with the same period of last year it will be observed that 584 more patients took advantage of this Hospital. The major portion of the patients treated consisted of the poor and labouring classes whose means are too meagre to enable them to pay for medical attendance or nursing.

It must be admitted that the financial position of the Association is not satisfactory. Vigorous efforts are being made to improve its position and the results so far are encouraging. But if the Association is to carry on its work, with some standard of efficiency and with a view to extend its usefulness it must depend, in a great measure, upon the support it may receive from the public in general, especially as it is found very difficult to obtain trained nurses at existing wages and it would be necessary to increase the pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 in the immediate future, and the Committee would, therefore, again appeal to the public, and especially to large employers of labour for greater financial support.

The special thanks of the Committee are due to the Western India Turf Club, the N. M. Wadia Trustees, the Bombay Millowners' Association, and its several members, and the Bombay Port Trust for their kind contributions. The Committee have once again to express their sincere thanks to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., who have been good enough to act as Honorary Auditors.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

COLAH.—July 2nd at Warden Hall, Hill Road, Bandra, Bai Soonabai Kavasji Colah daughter of Sorabji Jeejeebhoy and mother of Hiraji K. Kola, Solicitor. Funeral at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-day.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer China due, 6 a.m.
Dinner Party at Government House, Poona.

SATURDAY, July 4.

Third Criminal Sessions of the Current Year, Bombay High Court. 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, July 6.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudaville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinemtaograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 3.

450. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 4th instant—"H" Company Class Firing.
Sunday 5th instant—Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 and 300 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

451. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All Recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class Shots are particularly invited to attend.

452. Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

453. Bugle Practice.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the Non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. Lockie, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 3.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for week ending 11th instant Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7-30 a.m.
3. Corps Shooting Club.
It is notified for information that the First shooting competition will take place on the British Infantry Range at Colaba at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow Saturday the 4th instant 7 shots at 200 and 300 yards ranges.
4. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 7th instant. (weather permitting). Dress—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
5. There will be Drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 7th instant from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Honorary Secretary of King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in the first half of this year:—
His Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 100; The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 500; The Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the Late, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 250; Messrs Volkart Brothers, Rs. 200; The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Rs. 200; Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy, Rs. 100; Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Rs. '00; Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, Rs. 50; Mr. O. G. Owen, Rs. 30; Mr. H. B. Clayton, Rs. 25; Messrs Mac Millan & Co. Ltd., Rs. 20; Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Rs. 10; A Patient, Rs. 10; Mr. D. R. MacIntosh Rs. 10; A Parsi, Rs. 10; Messrs Polson's Ltd., Rs. 5; Messrs Alois Schweiger & Co. Ltd., Rs. 5; Total, Rs. 1,675.
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Surgeon-General R.W.S. Lyons and the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham have joined the Leagwe as Life Members.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain R. Lamb, Royal Garrison Artillery, took over the duties of Station Staff Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 29th June, 1914.

AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during the month of June at the Bai Aishabai Charitable Dispensary attached to the Memon General Hospital, was 3,052. Out of these 1,376 were males, 1,174 females and 502 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 101.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 4th July, at 10-30 o'clock and.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend on Monday morning, the 6th July, at 11-30 o'clock.

THE HIGH COURT OCTOBER VACATION.

The High Court on its Original Side will be closed for the Annual October Vacation from Wednesday the 21st October to Thursday the 5th November 1914, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be open during the vacation from 11-30 a. m. to 1-30 p. m. (Standard Time) except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Plaints will be received during the vacation and will be admitted on the day or days fixed for Chamber work.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Ten members and one medical officer have been sent by the Hindu Ambulance Division to Pandharpur for First Aid and Medical Relief Service during the Ashadi Fair.

A class of volunteers for the Hindu B Division at Dadar conducted by Dr. Navalkar was examined in First Aid by Mr. B. N. Dandekar L.M. & S. at Dadar English School Hall. Twenty-four volunteers presented themselves for the examination of whom eighteen passed the test.

Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent in charge of No. 3 District, went to Dadar on Sunday last and met the volunteers for the new division in the Hall of Dadar English School. He explained to them the aims and objects of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and read to them the rules and regulations of the same. He then exhorted them to work in union and with the sole and selfless object of mitigating human misery. He then invited those of the passed volunteers who were willing to serve in the Brigade to sign the necessary forms. He then called upon the registered volunteers to elect office bearers. He promised to recommend the names of the registered volunteers to be included in the Brigade.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M. A., of the Servants of India Society desires the co-operation of those who are interested in the improvement of the economic condition of the labouring classes by forming co-operative societies in Bombay and outside in collecting statistical information about these people working either in mills, workshops or factories. He has got printed forms for this purpose. Those who are connected with mills and workshops etc., and are willing to collect such statistics and those who are willing to work as volunteers for this purpose, will kindly communicate with his colleague, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, B. A. (Bom.), B. Sc. (Econ.) London, Bar-at-Law, will deliver to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. a public lecture in the Parathana Mandir Hall Girgaon, on "Indian Emigration." Dr. Stanley Reed, has kindly consented to preside.

On Sunday, the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m., (S. T.). The former will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott, M. A., D. D., and the latter by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B. A., LL.B., Solicitor.

"COLONEL" BOB LOVE READS HIS OBITUARY.

"Colonel" Bob Love, who has for so long been identified with the circus business in the East, now ranks among the celebrities who have had the distinction of reading their own obituary. A report was recently published in the Far Eastern Press and reproduced in Malaya and Ceylon that the veteran circus touring manager had died from blood poisoning. The announcement appears to have been "very much exaggerated" for the "Colonel" is making steady progress in hospital after the amputation of a toe.

BOMBAY BOHRA HONOURED.

The King of Abyssinia has conferred the distinction of the "Commander in the Reign of the Abyssinian Star" upon Mr. Mulla Mahomedali Shaikh Sarafali, of the firm of Messrs. Gulamali Mulla Mahomedali, trading with Abyssiania. His Highness the Gaekwar has also conferred on him the title of "Raja Ratna." On May 14, the King of Abysinia visited the firm, where he was welcomed by Mr. Abdullabhai Mahomedali Kerani and had lunch with him. This is the first time that such a royal visit has been paid to any trading firm in that country.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 9 attacks and 4 deaths from plague and 1 attack of small-pox, were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported from Dhobi Talao (2), Fort (Northern) 1, Mandvi (1), Umarkadi (1), second Nagpada (1), Sewri (1), Mahim (1), and Worli (1). The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 69, as compared with 72 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 111 of 1912. On Wednesday last, 1,208 rats were caught in the City by the municipal rat-catchers. Out of this total, 11 were found to be plague-infected, B Ward, contributing 4, C Ward 6, E Ward 1, while A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 27th June 1914:—

Bombay City 23, Surat District 4, Thana District 9, Poona District 6 (of which one was an imported case), Belgaum District 13, Dharwar District 2, Khatiawar Agency 6, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 12, Total 75.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay City during the week ending 27th June, 1914, was 518, being 27 more than the total of the week previous. Plague accounted for 23 cases in this total, small-pox 4, cholera 4, malarial fever 3, other fevers 34, cancer 1, leprosy 1, diarrhoea 24, dysentery 9, debility 38, old age 24, tubercular diseases 12, diseases of the nervous system 44, pthisis 28, other diseases of the respiratory system 147, drowning 4 and poisoning 1. There were 16 cases of still-birth and 4 of premature birth. According to the age scale 172 died under 1 year, 65 were from 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 281 were above 5 years. From the point of view of religion and race, the mortality occurred as follows:—Jains 24, Brahmins 17, Lingaits 2, Bhatias 4, Hindus of other castes 238, Hindus of low caste 52, Mussalmans 131, Parsis 22, Jews 2, Native Christians 18, Eurasians 3, Europeans 3, Buddhis 51, other and unknown castes 1. The total number of births during the week under notice was 323.

THE MONSOON.

STILL NO RAIN IN BOMBAY.

The break in the rains from which Bombay has been suffering all this week still continues, and beyond two sharp showers on Wednesday night, which only gave 0.06 of rain there has been no further fall.

The consequence of this continued break is that the rainfall is now considerably in defect. The total fall in the city thus far has only been 16.75 inches, which is 9.10 inches less than at this time last year and nearly 3½ inches below the average. There has been plenty of rain further down the coast, however, and we shall probably get more in Bombay shortly. On Wednesday Karwar registered 5.70 inches and Marmagoa 4.38 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th June '14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 26th June. 1913	1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 18	13 76	18 54	9 07
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 18	15 19	21 57	9 76
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.	0 32	14 20	23 20	9 17
Byculla [J. J. Hospital ..	0 15	14 25	24 66	9 12
Cumballa Hill	0 05	11 91	10 21	17 52

FAMINE RELIEF IN MUTTRA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

We have received the following appeal for publication from the Secretaries of the Muttra and Vraja Chorashi Famine Relief Fund:—

It is perhaps now well known that Muttra and the surrounding districts are affected with unprecedented fodder-famine. It is also equally known that a fund has been started at Mr. Ravji Naranji's shop (Mulji Jetha's Market) to save the cattle from the effects of this famine. The thirty-five thousand rupees subscribed to this fund and calculated to last till the beginning of the monsoon have been well-nigh spent on account of the dearth of "Bhusa" which is now obtainable at about 20 seers for a rupee, the price in normal times being 40 sheers for a rupee. The daily free help and selling at a loss cost the fund about Rs. 500/- where as they formerly cost about Rs. 300/- per day.

Relying upon a generous public the secretaries are prepared to spend ten or twelve thousand more. This being the case it is the duty of the public—not only of the Hindu portion of it but also of the Parsees and the Mahomedans—to subscribe to this fund, thereby doing an act of charity.

The fund maintains three shops where fodder is sold at a loss fills twenty-five water troughs and distributes grass free of charge at 38 affected centres. To continue this work which is found very efficient more funds are necessary.

We hope those who can will spend their quota to Mr. Rauji Narayanji's shop (Mulji Jetha Market) where receipts will be issued for money received.

FAMINE IN CENTRAL TIBET.

(Associated Press.)

KALIMPONG, July 2.

Famine is threatening in the central provinces of Tibet owing to the delay of rain which is now a month overdue. The Government proposes to order landholders to bring all grain stores into the market to check the rise of prices which has caused doubling of the cost of barley within the past five years.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, from the year 1916, the School Final Examination shall be held in the month of March instead of in November as hitherto. In 1915 a supplementary examination only will be held, in the month of March, for those candidates who fail in 1914, or who, having registered their names, are prevented by illness or other adequate reason from appearing in 1914: as also for those who are excluded by the age limit from appearing for the examination of 1914 but will have completed 16 years of age on or before the 1st August 1915. The books for this supplementary examination will be the same as those prescribed for the examination of 1914, which will be held as usual in the month o November.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPLY TO BIRMINGHAM INQUIRY ON NEW DELHI.

As stated in yesterday's issue, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce cabled to the Secretary of State on Monday last supporting the protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the adoption of the India Councils Amending Bill before it had been submitted for the consideration of public bodies in India.

In reply to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, who wrote asking for the views of the Bombay Chamber on the protest from the Bengal Chamber against the expenditure on the construction of the Delhi Capital, the local Chamber stated they had not given their support to the views expressed by the Bengal Chamber, nor had they felt it desirable or necessary to criticize the expenditure which Government had announced would be incurred in the construction of the new Capital.

SPORTING NEWS.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

THE FAVOURITE WINS.

THE CURRAGH (evens) 1
BRAKESPEAR (9 to 2) 2
WHITE PROPHET (100 to 8) 3

Won by a neck: two lengths between second and third. Six ran.

Also Ran.—Cantilever (Walter Griggs): Duke Humphrey (Wheatley): and Sun Yat. White Prophet was ridden by Donoghue.

STARTERS AND JOCKEYS FOR PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

LONDON, July 1.

The following are the probable starters for the Princess of Wales's Stakes, to be run to-morrow at New Market, with weights and jockeys:—

Cantilever, 10st. 4lbs., Southey.
The Curragh, 9st. 9lbs., Clark.
Sun Yat, 9st. 9lbs., W. Huxley.
Brakespear, 8st. 13lbs., H. Jones.
Hapsburg, 8st. 13lbs., Foy.
Fortyfoot, 8st. 13lbs., F. Bullock.
Sunny Lake, 8st. 11lbs., (Jockey not named).
Tomlin, 8st. 8lbs., Jelliss.
Lanius, 8st. 8lbs., Walter Griggs.
Duke Humphrey, 8st. 1lb., Cooper.
White Prophet, 8st. 1lb., (Jockey not named).
Saint Guthlac or Vanadium, both 8st. 1lb., Whalley.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.

Kent beat Gloucester at Gloucester by seven wickets. The M. C. C. beat Oxford University at Lords by 227 runs.

Essex drew with Yorkshire at Leeds, but led on the first innings. Notts drew with Sussex at Brighton but led on the first innings.

Lancashire drew with Warwickshire at Birmingham but led on the first innings.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to dated and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Lost	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percent. age
Middle sex (6)	10..	1..	6..	2..	1..	0..	37..	45..	82.22
Kent (1).....	10..	0..	6..	3..	1..	0..	40..	50..	80.00
Surrey 3)....	12..	0..	7..	3..	0..	2..	44..	60..	73.33
Warwick (11)	9..	1..	5..	1..	0..	1..	29..	40..	72.50
Hampshire(10)	12..	1..	6..	2..	1..	2..	38..	55..	69.09
Northants (4)	10..	1..	4..	3..	0..	2..	29..	45..	64.44
Notts'(5).....	9..	1..	4..	5..	1..	1..	21..	40..	52.50
Essex (15)' ...	10..	0..	4..	2..	0..	4..	26..	50..	52.00
Leicester (14)	12..	1..	5..	1..	1..	4..	27..	55..	49.09
Yorkshire (2)	12..	1..	3..	2..	0..	1..	27..	60..	45.00
Sussex (7)	10..	1..	3..	1..	2..	3..	20..	45..	44.44
Lancs (8)	12..	1..	3..	2..	3..	3..	24..	55..	44.18
Derby (13)....	9..	1..	3..	0..	0..	5..	15..	40..	37.50
Worcester (12)	11..	1..	1..	3..	1..	5..	15..	50..	30.00
Somerset (9)	8..	0..	1..	0..	0..	7..	5..	40..	12.50
Gloucester (9)	9..	1..	0..	0..	0..	8..	0..	40..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five points for a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.

In the final of the Preliminary Rounds of the Lawn Tennis Championships, Brookes beat Froitzheim in the Gentlemen's Singles. Score 6-2; 6-1; 5-7; 4-6; 8-6. The winner plays the holder, Wilding.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

"BOGEY" FOURSOMES.

The season for Golf competitions has again come round and on Thursday morning of this week the Royal Bombay Golf Club held a "Foursome" competition against "Bogey." This should have been decided on the King's birthday holiday but owing to the heavy rain the course was unplayable. Just at the present time the course through the "green" is in splendid condition. The "greens" themselves have already recovered wonderfully after the dry weather but with some more attention from the "Malis" they should be as good as can be desired later on. The returns made on Thursday were not good and no pair succeeded in defeating the "Colonel," whose score for the course was put at 40. Messrs. Murray and Reid succeeded in getting on level terms and won the first prize with a return "All Square" on the nine holes. Three pairs tied for second place.

Results:—

H. B. Murray & E. C. Reid	All square.
E. E. Preslon & H. P. T. Lattey	2 down.
L. Miller & H. P. Neaper	2 down.
W. G. Nicoll & H. Pirris	2 down.
N. C. Barstow & W. A. Cruden	3 down.
D. Forrest & C. C. Sherwood	3 down.
J. E. Grafton & G. A. Johnson	3 down.
D. Harrington and W. Fraser	3 down.
H. F. Lodge & R. C. Lowndes	3 down.
W. E. Aitken & A. Stuart	3 down.
G. F. D. Tennant & H. F. Busch	3 down.
J. L. Hamilton & S. N. Begbie	4 down.
W. J. Burrows & E. Purton	4 down.
J. Herbertson & E. Hargreaves	4 down.
E. E. Coombs & J. Dame	5 down.
L. Brochi & C. F. Morris	6 down.
J. E. P. Curry & T. K. Fordyce	7 down.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (7), BEAT GRANT MEDICALS (0).

Yesterday was another ideal day for football, but unfortunately the game was too one-sided to command much interest. Every inch of the seven-goal victory the Sherwoods scored over the Medicals was well deserved, the chief points of interest being the excellent shooting of the Sherwoods and the super-excellent goal-keeping by Hildreth. The latter might seem a contradiction to the large score recorded, but such shots as found their way into the net were from extremely close range, except Boot's second goal, which shot from a twenty-yard range found the extreme corner of the net, completely baffling Hildreth. Three of the four goals to Thornley's credit were headed through.

As was to be expected, the military team predominated right through the hour, the forwards showing an excellent understanding among themselves. Each one of them showed up, Mee and Carwood, the "wingers" especially. Their centres were perfect, and the six of the seven goals being scored from close quarters, is a creditable reflexion on the excellence of their judgment. The defence had very little to do, while the half backs were only prominent in feeding their forwards.

Hildreth, the Medical goal-keeper, is too well-known in Bombay sporting circles, to need any introduction. He put in some magnificent work between the sticks yesterday shots of all descriptions being rained on him with scarcely a breathing spell. His rushes were always timely, his fielding clean, and his clearing left little to be desired. Doyle and Sweeny did well, but the rest of the team hardly showed up. Capt. Hutchinson was tried first at centre-half and during the second period partnered Doyle. He was extremely weak throughout. The Medicals played a man short throughout.

The following was the order in which the goals were scored.

FIRST HALF.

1. Mee.
2. Thornley.
3. Boot.

SECOND HALF.

4. Thornley.
5. Thornley.
6. Boot.
7. Thornley.

The teams lined out as follows:—
Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Byford and Wilkins, backs; Hawood, Unwin and Sutton, halves; Carwood, Thornley, Boot, Cummingham and Mee, forwards.
Grant Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Sweeny and Doyle, backs; Sheik, Hutchinson, and Wadia, halves; Murphy, Pearle, Cahill and Hawkins forwards.
Referee:—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ..	4	4	0	0	15	0	8
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	3	1	0	4	2	6
Bombay Athletic	5	2	2	1	6	3	5
R. G. A. Bombay	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
G.I.P. Railway Athletic	4	1	2	1	3	6	3
Grant Medicals	5	0	3	2	1	10	2
Hornets	4	0	3	1	1	9	1

SECOND DIVISION.

G. I. P. INSTITUTE (6), BEAT RANGERS (0).

On the Marine Lines the G. I. P. Institute beat the Rangers by six goals without a response, one of the points coming through a penalty. The game was very one-sided.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"	4	3	0	1	10	2	7
Y. M. C. A.	4	3	1	0	6	2	6
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	4	2	1	1	11	5	5
Institute Luso-Indiano.	2	2	0	0	5	1	4
Telegraph R. Club ...	4	0	2	2	3	8	2
Customs Athletic Club.	5	0	3	2	3	7	2
Rangers	5	0	3	2	3	16	2

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I.—Bombay Gymkhana v. Hornets. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Division II.—Institute Luso-Indiano v. Bombay Gymkhana "A." Marine Lines, 5-45 p.m.

"NO DOGS ALLOWED."

The Honorary Secretaries of the Western India Football Association ask us to draw the attention of spectators to the inscription outside the entrance, "No Dogs Allowed," as many, evidently, have failed to notice it.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Mud Sports will be held on Wednesday, next commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting), when the following events will be decided:—Tent Pegging, Ladies bending race, Polo ball race, Jumping, Scurry.—(Horses and ponies, distance handicap,) Ball and Bucket Competition.—(Ladies nomination). The lady stands with a ball in her hand which she throws to her partner as he gallops past. Her partner must try and catch the ball and drop it into a bucket placed a sort distance further on.

THE KARNATIC CLUB.

The second session of the Karnatic Club Debating Union opened on 21st June with a meeting at which the question of bringing about the standardisation of the Kanada language was discussed, writes a correspondent. The second meeting was held on 28th June at Sardar Griha, whose proprietor has consented to lend the use of his Library Hall for the meeting of the Union. An interesting debate took place on this occasion on the commercial condition of the Karnataka. The subject for this week's meeting is "Is this Evolution or Revolution that is going on?"

POONA CRICKET.

GYMKHANA v. MAHOMEDAN CRICKET CLUB.

MAHOMEDANS WIN EASILY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

On a fine pitch and in bright weather this match was played on the Gymkhana ground to-day. The Gymkhana went in first and the productive partnership of Hope and Beck cleared the eyes of the Mahomedans to visions of disaster till Papa took charge of the leather and accounted for three wickets straight off the reel. Haughton, Dunsmore, and Hewitt were each out for a "duck," but when Howell went in matters looked somewhat more hopeful. He held out for 22, having played steadily all through and if Holman, McGregor and Stanger-Leathes had not come to grief in the earlier stages of their career it is certain that Howell would have run up the score to a tall total. The Gymkhana eleven included many who have still to "strike form."

The Mahomedans commenced operations with Patel and Vali Ahmed at the wickets, and the latter proved a perfect stone-waller. The frequent changes in the bowling failed to dislodge him, till at length Rait-Kerr wrecked his wickets when he had compiled 81. The Mahomedans ran up 214. On stumps being drawn they had three wickets to spare.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr. Rait-Kerr, l-b-w, b Mahomed	8
Capt. Hope, c Bustali, b Papa	28
Mr. Beck, c Vali Ahmed, b Papa	32
Capt. Haughton, b Mahomed	0
Mr. Dunsmore l-b-w, b Papa	0
Mr. Veitch, b Papa	7
Mr. Hewitt, l-b-w, b Papa	0
Mr. Howell, not out	22
Mr. Holman, c and b Mahomed	12
Mr. McGregor, c Vali Ahmed, b Papa	2
Capt. Stanger-Leathes, l-b-w, b Papa	10
Extras	28
Total	141

MAHOMEDAN CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Patel, b Stanger-Leathes	4
Mr. Vali Ahmed, b Rait-Kerr	81
Mr. Aziz, b Veitch	13
Mr. Mullah Saheb, b Stanger-Leathes	8
Mr. Mahomood, b Hope	18
Mr. Shaik, b Stanger-Leathes	38
Mr. Guffar, not out	21
Mr. Attar, b Stanger-Leathes	0
Mr. Bustani, not out	1
Mr. Syed Ahmed and Mr. Papa, did not bat.	
Extras	30
Total	214

BANK OF BENGAL.

RESULT OF HALF-YEAR'S WORKING.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 24,08,689, which have been disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum Rs. 12,00,000; Bonus to shareholders at the rate of 4 per cent per annum Rs. 4,00,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 50,000; Carried forward to next half-year Rs. 5,58,689; Total Rs. 24,08,689.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is Memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ending 30th June:—

Total Profit .. 16.42.250-2-1

Applied as follows:—

To Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent per annum free from Income Tax ..... Rs.	6,50,000-0-0
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent per annum free from Income Tax	1,00,000-0-0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	4,00,000-0-0
Bonus to staff and Pension Fund	65,000-0-0
Carried forward	4,27,250-2-1
	16.42.250-2-1

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 3, 1914.

THE WAY OUT IN ALBANIA.

The last messages from Durazzo are critical. Reuter reported yesterday that the insurgents were again advancing on the capital, which is being defended by a small force under Prenk Bib Doda, the chief of the Mirdites, who is a member of the Mpret's shadowy Cabinet. The mere fact that the insurgents have been able to keep the field for months shows the paucity of the Albanian Government's resources. These resources are at present of a peculiarly makeshift character and have made Prince William's position altogether undignified and insecure. We commented yesterday on Turkhan Pasha's appeal to Rome and Vienna for a joint military occupation in Albania. This could doubtless restore order by quelling the rebellion, but it would not solve the problem of Albanian government. The suggestion recently made in an influential English journal that the task of protecting the Albanian Government should be entrusted to Roumania seems an appropriate one, and Roumanian troops as an instrument to this end appear to offer many advantages over a joint army o occupation supplied by Italy and Austria-Hungary. Unlike these two Powers, Roumania cannot be suspected of harbouring territorial designs in Albania. Her present resources, moreover, place her beyond the individual rivalry of the former Balkan Allies. Her intervention in the struggle beween Greece and Servia and and Bulgaria was opportune and decisive, and she has since shown herself able to maintain the part of arbiter in the destinies of the Balkan States. If, therefore, one were to judge from Roumania's recent history and her acknowledged supremacy in the Balkans, there is every reason to hope that, by acting as the mandatory of Europe in Albania, she would be equal to fill effectively the role of "policeman" in the new kingdom.

Although the presence of troops in the country would not relieve the Mpret of the cares of administration, they would help by making the administration possible. In the first place, the spirit of indecision and nervousness which prevails at present would be quickly eliminated, thus giving the Government a chance of carrying out its programme for the pacification and improvement of the country. The Mpret will have an opportunity of governing the people directly, and not exclusively through the medium of Cabinet Ministers, gendarmerie officers, and foreign advisers. According to Mr. Wadham Peacock, formerly British Consul-General in North Albania, who has written an interesting book just issued "Albania: the Foundling State of Europe." G. Bell and Sons, London), the Albanians are by no means incapable of governing themselves, and, as an illustration, he mentions that even now the ancient laws of Lek Dukadjini, who codified the legendary tribal customs of the people, are in force in a large part of Albania. We have shown in previous articles that nothing has ever denationalised the Albanian, who is passionately patriotic. To introduce, therefore, a cast-iron constitution with a strong central rule would be a mistake in the case of Albanians just as the Powers have now recognised it would have been a mistake in the case of the Epirotes. Mr. Peacock's idea is a Federal State, the country readily dividing itself into provinces. Scutari, he points out, with the Malissori and the plains of the Kiri and Zadrima, would make a province of mixed Roman Catholics and Moslems; the Mirdites would form a Roman Catholic Province ready-made with a Prince and system of government complete; Tirana would be the capital of Central Albania where Moslems predominate; and Avlona would be the capital of South Albania where the inhabitants are mostly Orthodox. This scheme does not appear to lack feasibility, but, whether it can be adopted or not, recent events have not failed to show that any future attempt to make a hard and fast modern principality of the loosely knit tribes of the North and South will be deliberately to court disaster.

In regard to Epirus, the announcement is made to-day of the official approval of the Powers of the Agreement embodying the concessions made to the Epirotes. The details of these concessions are briefly given under the telegrams referred to above, and practically mean autonomy for Epirus. The events of the past few months must be still fresh in the public memory. The Epirotes took up arms against the new Albanian Government and demanded, as the price of their submission, nothing less than an autonomous administration. They burned villages, turned adrift thousands of Albanians, men, women and children, from the territory they invaded, and even committed unspeakable atrocities. The Albanian Government was helpless, lacking troops and money. When Essad Pasha got ready an expedition to make a stand against the Epirotes and asked for the necessary funds, the Commission of International Control vetoed the expenditure, and the plight of the Government was so pitiable that the Mpret made a virtue of necessity and conceded practically all the demands of M. Zographos, the chief of the insurgents. Of course, the lessons of this triumph on the part on the Epirotes have not been lost upon the Albanians and it is by no means improbable that the present insurrection in the North has been stimulated by the Epirus victory.

Notes of the Day.

Anarchists in Austria.

Reuter's telegrams to-day make it clear that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the victim of a very determined Anarchist conspiracy. The late Archduke was not very popular in Hungary, Bosnia or Herzegovina. The first, as we mentioned a day or two ago, is not free from Slavophile leanings, while the two annexed provinces are hotbeds of unrest. In all these countries Anarchism flourishes to an extent which is only revealed to the world when a great catastrophe, such as the recent murders, takes place. The secret police are apparently powerless against the Anarchist organisations whose propaganda are carried on not only among the Hungarians, but extend to the heterogenous populations who have found an asylum under the Dual Monarchy, whose policy towards these has long been characterised by harshness. We have the authority of Dr. E. J. Dillon for the statement that the foreigners, especially the Roumanians, are treated as undesirables and made to suffer from humiliating disabilities, that they are persecuted for trifles, imprisoned for acts which every normal citizen ought to be free to perform, and that they are denied a fair share in the conduct of their local affairs. *Pourparlers* on the subject of relief to these Roumanian subjects of the Hungarian Crown were begun sometime ago and a speedy arrangement seemed probable, but these anticipations were soon belied, and the negotiations broken off. It is to be feared that Anarchism has taken a strong hold on these ill-treated subjects of Austria, while Bosnia and Herzegovina, as we have said before, are seething with discontent. which culminated the other day in the assassination of the Archduke and his wife, resulting in a state of affairs which has necessitated the proclamation of martial law throughout the provinces.

Sir Edmond Slade.

Sir Edmond Slade who has just been appointed a Government Director on the Board of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, is well-known in Bombay, having been Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron from 1909-12. It will remembered that last October Sir Edmond was sent to Persia as President of the Admiralty Commission to investigate the oilfields comprised in the Company's concession. The other members of the Commission were Professor John Cadman, Mr. R. E. Blundstone, Mr. J. C. Clarke, and Mr. E. H. Pascoe, who belongs to the Geological Survey of India. On the Commission's return to England, it reported as follows as to the Anglo-Persian Company's properties:—

We are satisfied that the Company's Concession is a most valuable one, and, providing no unforeseen factor intervenes, the existing field is capable, with proper development, of supplying a large proportion of the requirements of the Admiralty for a considerable period, while the whole Concession, judiciously worked, would probably safeguard the fuel supply of his Majesty's Navy. After an examination of certain districts in Persia, adjacent to the Persion Gulf, we consider that the southern parts of the Concession offer reasonable prospects as petroliferous regions, and that the Company should be urged to test these localities without delay. Obvious advantages would accrue from the discovery of a productive field in the south, but we are none the less of opinion that even should these regions prove disappointing, ample supplies would be forthcoming from the northern fields, provided proper steps are taken to prevent their undue depletion.

Sir Edmond's present rank in the Navy is that of Rear-Admiral. He was created a K.C.V.O. and K.C.I.E. in 1911. He was in the Egyptian War of 1882, having served on the Hecla. He is a prominent member of the Automobile Club and is very popular in society.

Oil from Coal for the Admiralty.

It is reported in a Home contemporary that the Admiralty propose buying vast coalfields for the production of oil from coal for the use of the Navy. Though it is doubtful whether oil could be produced, on a commercial basis, it might be used in time of war when all the available resources of a State are of the utmost importance and urgency is more important than economy. Cannel coal from the Irish canal deposits at Ballycastle are said to be capable of producing oil on a commercial basis, and a company has already been launched to exploit this commodity. The cannel coal is very cheap just at present, but there is no prospect of a yield of nearly 400,000 tons of oil, the required amount, from this source. The Irish deposit might yield 20,000 tons a year. There are also different kinds of coal in Lancashire, Scotland and North Wales, which yield more oil than the Irish cannel coal, but it would not be remuerative to extract oil from these, at least at the present market rate of oil. The Admiralty's annual consumption of oil is computed at about 400,000 tons, and to produce this large quantity nearly 5½ million tons of coal would be required, and some doubt is felt whether it is possible to find a coal field capable of this vast output for a series of years. The oil used for naval purposes is a heavy oil, heavier than lamp oil, and is known as Diesel Oil. Mr. Churchill, it may be mentioned, lately inspected the Del Monte plant at Chiswick for the production of this material.

An Adventurous Author.

The late Mr. Stanley Portal Hyatt, whose death is announced to-day by Reuter, had had a most adventurous and romantic career. After leaving Dulwich College he went to Australia, and worked for a year or two on a sheep station in New South Wales. While yet in his teens he went to Matabeleland, and at the age of 22 was the largest native trader in Eastern Mashonaland, also having a number of transport wagons on the road. Never at rest very long, he accepted the offer from the Portuguese Government to explore the centre part of Mozambique, and on return found his business ruined owing to the outbreak of rinderpest, then a new and unknown disease. Leaving Africa he went to the Far East, and wandered about the China Coast for a time. He fought through the Philippine Campaign in 1904-5, and was the only Englishman left who did so. When he returned to England in 1905 he had a hard struggle to get a footing in the literary world, and for a time he led a hand-to-mouth existence as a free-lance journalist. Then he made a success with a novel "Marcus Hay" and has since published many books. His novels dealing with life on the road in Africa contain the most vivid word pictures. Perhaps his most successful novel is "Black Sheep," generally believed to be the story of his own experiences when drifting up and down the China Coast.

The Late Mr. Edmund Payne.

The death of one of the greatest comedians of the English stage is an event of great moment. When the last mail left, Mr. Edmund Payne, for so long identified with the Gaiety Theatre, London, was very ill, and now has come the news of his death. For twenty years "Teddy" Payne was the principal low-comedian at the Gaiety, and was as much an integral part of the successive,—and usually successful,—musical comedies put on there as were the troops of pretty Gaiety girls who formed the chorus and "dressed" the stage. Mr. Payne's part was always provided, and whether it was a good or a moderate one, it was always "worked-up" into a kind of classic by the genius of Edmund Payne. No one who saw him in parts like Biggs in "The Circus Girl," Sammy Giff in "The Toreador," or Timothy Gibbs in "Our Miss Gibbs," will forget the screams of mirth which filled the huge theatre the whole time he was on the stage. To London theatre-goers, "Teddy" Payne, as he was universally styled, was something of an idol, and among his brothers and sisters of the profession he was held in the highest esteem, for he had a most lovable disposition. Mr. Payne spent his leisure time cycling, and was ever fond of the open road. A decade or so he could be met almost every Sunday on the Great North Road on his tricycle, and he took part several times in the North Road Club's Race from London to York, always riding his three-wheeled machine.

Anti-Indianism in Rhodesia.

Little has been heard in this country of the new Draft Immigration Ordinance that has just been passed by the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia. This measure enacts the most restrictive provisions of the Union Act, including the economic test, for the avowed purpose of prohibiting, as a matter of fact, all future Indian immigration. Whatever may have been the need for some such measure in South Africa, in view of the past history of the controversy, by no stretch of imagination can Southern Rhodesia be said to present the same problem. The country is most sparsely inhabited, and is crying out for population, whilst its Indian inhabitants hardly exceed a thousand in number. The territory followed the bad example of the Transvaal in passing a prohibitory registration and immigration draft ordinance in 1908, which was vetoed by the Imperial Government, on the ground that it was undesirable, having regard to the circumstances of the country and to the campaign that was being carried on with so much energy in the neighbouring Colony of the Transvaal, to advise the Royal assent to such a measure. Meanwhile, the Transvaal British Indian Association, which has registered its official protest against the proposed ordinance, has received an assurance from the Governor-General that its representations will have his most careful consideration when the measure comes before him for his assent.

Officials and "Dalis."

The Punjab Government has issued a timely circular, impressing on all officers of Government the necessity of discouraging the practice, which still prevails in some quarters, of soliciting subscriptions for the decorations of towns, on the occasion of visits from high officials. There is no objection, of course, to such decorations, within reasonable limits, when they are voluntary, but "no official pressure or influence," the Punjab Government clearly says, "should be used on such occasions." The practice of accepting *dalis* is also discouraged. The circular mentions that the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to a case in which, "in anticipation of his visit to a certain locality," subscriptions for decorating the town were secured "at the instance of local officials." The worst feature in the case in question, however, is "the large gratuities paid to the orderlies and in some cases to the private servants of officers." We are told that the gubernatorial visit did not come off, and are glad to learn that the subscriptions are to be refunded and that the principal official concerned has been censured. We trust the example will be followed in other provinces.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Since Marconi first invented the wireless telegraphy many other systems have been introduced to the public claiming different advantages. Much advance has also been made towards accuracy and rapidity in the transmission of messages. The British Government have, after much consideration, adopted the Marconi system, though keeping themselves free to take up any other improvements that may be introduced by other rivals. The latest improvement is that one can hand over his messages to the man in charge, who to all appearance merely reproduces them on an ordinary typewriter, but they are in reality transmitted to their destination where another machine prints them in bold Roman characters. It is said that by this means as many as 166 words per minute could be transmitted by using the duplex system. This is really more wonderful since not many revolutionary improvements have been made in the ordinary telegraph system. Wireless telegraphy plays a great and important part nowadays in ocean travel, and many hundreds of lives have been saved by its means. Every improvement, therefore, in the system is a great asset towards making sea-voyage safer, and it is to be hoped that the labours of the National Committee for Telegraph Research, which the British Government have been recommended to appoint, will lead to greater efforts towards the advancement.

Official and Personal.

Sir James Willcocks, has arrived at Simla on a short visit.

Mr. Dewar, C. S., United Provinces, officiates as Accountant-General, Bombay, vice Mr. Brigstocks proceeding on three months' leave.

The Hon. Mr. R. W. Gillan, Member of Commerce and Industry, will leave Simla on his monsoon tour, on Saturday the 4th instant, and will visit Delhi on the 5th, Bombay 7th to 10th, Poona 11th, Bangalore 13th, Ootacamund 16th to 18th and Madras 19th to 20th, returning to Simla on the 23rd, via Delhi.

Lieutenant A. B. Floyd, 2nd, Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp, to H. E. Governor of Bombay from 24th June, 1914.

In modification of Government Notification, dated the 13th May, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. J. C. Matthew to be Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, with effect from the 22nd May 1914.

BOMBS EVERYWHERE.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE ARCHDUKE.

ESCAPE IMPOSSIBLE.

INFERNAL MACHINE IN DUCHESS'S BEDROOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
VIENNA, July 1.

The suite of the late Archduke has arrived here, and is reported to have said that it would have been impossible for him to have left Bosnia alive.

The plot against him was of the most extensive description.

Two clock-work bombs were found under the luncheon table and another in the Duchess's bedroom. A woman also was caught with seven bombs.

The Archduke was killed with an explosive bullet.

BOMBS FOUND ON TREES.

LONDON, July 2.

According to statements published in Vienna there were ten conspirators stationed at various points of the Archduke's route in Sarajevo.

Bombs were also found in branches of trees on the route of the procession.

MORE ANTI-SERVIAN RIOTS.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina in consequence of further anti-Servian rioting, in the course of which a Servian church in the district of Stolac was stormed and destroyed.

Mobs of Moslems and Catholic Slavs again held hostile demonstrations outside the Servian Legation in Vienna yesterday.

The bodies of the Archduke and his consort have arrived at Trieste.

"GLORIED IN BEING AN ANARCHIST."

CONSUMPTIVE ASSASSIN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

The assessin, Prinzit, who is a consumptive, when examined by a magistrate, said he gloried in being an anarchist.

He admitted that the Comitaji in Belgrade had provided him with a bomb and a Browning pistol. He said he originally intended to commit the deed at the recent military manoeuvres in Bosnia, but the military regulations were too strict.

A RAY OF LIGHT.

AUSTRIAN PRESS ON MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.

The expression of sympathy at the death of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand uttered by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons yesterday, has made a deep impression in Austria, and it is singled out for its sincerity and friendliness.

The "Neue Freie Presse" says it is an indication that every shadow of Austro-British misunderstanding has disappeared. The speech is a ray of light at a gloomy moment.

OPPOSITION NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SERAJEVO, July 1.

Three Opposition newspapers have been suspended, and their printing-works wrecked.

KAISER SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED.

UNABLE TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, July 2.

The German Emperor is suffering from slight indisposition and has abandoned his intention of attending the funeral in Vienna.

THE CHITTAGONG MURDER.

HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 2.

In connection with the Chittagong political murder the police searched some more houses at Chittagong. They also searched at Dacca and Narangang the houses of Muktear Jugganath Bandhu Dutt. His nephew, Aditya, was acquitted in the Comilla Dacoity Case.

FIRES AND FLOODS.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORMS IN MIDLANDS.

SEVERAL DEATHS FROM HEATSTROKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

Yesterday was the hottest day for three years and several deaths occurred from heat.

Terrific thunderstorms deluged the Midlands and enormous damage was caused by fires and floods.

The streets in Bradford were torn up by a deluge and the workpeople rushed out of the warehouses to escape being drowned.

ABNORMAL HEAT IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

The temperature in London yesterday was 90 degrees in the shade and 131 in the sun.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

DOCTORS' ADVICE DISREGARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

Disregarding the advice of his doctors Mr. Roosevelt has opened a political campaign.

Speaking at Pittsburg yesterday he said that President Wilson's tariff and anti-Trust policy was a failure. He said he was ready to welcome the Republicans if they accepted the Progressive platform.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

SIR EDMOND SLADE APPOINTED GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade has been appointed one of the Government directors of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

It is expected that the second appointment will be given to a civilian.

STRANDING OF THE CALIFORNIA.

NO LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.

The Anchor Line announces that no lives were lost in the stranding of the California.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS OF AN AUTHOR AND AN ACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.

The deaths are announced of Stanley Hyatt, author, and Edmund Payne, actor.

LONDON, July 2.

The death is announced of the Ceylon tea-planter Lord Godolphin Osborne.

The late Mr. Stanley Portal Hyatt was born in 1887 and left his home as a youth to go to Australia. He was subsequently in South Africa, and later in the East. Returning to England in 1905 he published "Marens Hay" the first of a series of novels based mostly on his travels.

The late Mr. Edmund Payne was born in 1865, and made his first appearance on the stage at the age of fifteen as Man Friday in "Robinson Cruesoe." Since 1892 he has been almost continuously associated with the Gaiety Theatre, and all the pieces put on there for the past twenty years have had provided in them what has come to be known as a "Teddy Payne" part.

DEATH OF MR. NOEL PATON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The death is announced of Mr. Noel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India.

Frederick Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India was the second son of the late Sir Noel Paton. He studied Art in London and became known as an illustrator of various popular works, notably an Unknown Country by the author of John Halifax Gentleman. Mr. Paton edited Chaucer's works for the Canterbury Poets series, published a novel Body and Soul" and contributed other works in the leading magazines. He became English secretary to the Turkish Embassy in London, then Secretary to Sir Edward Vincent at Constantinople, travelled through Turkey, Egypt, the Balkan Provinces and other countries. In 1894 Mr. Paton visited India to negotiate regarding contraband on the Aden frontier, and a little later resigned his appointment under Sir Edgar Vincent and engaged in a mercantile career in India.

SIND BANK LIMITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 2.

The case for the compulsory liquidation of the Sind Bank Limited was heard by Mr. Wild at Hyderabad yesterday. The judge appointed Mr. Sahibsing J. Advani as Official Liquidator "Ad interim."

AMENDING BILL.

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT.

CONCILIATORY SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.

When the Home Rule Amending Bill came up for the Second Reading in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Morley pointed out that Ulster's anger at Home Rule and disapproval of it, if they remained unabated, would lead to a revival of the ancient religious dissensions and place the new Government of Ireland at a great disadvantage. Consequently, the Amending Bill had been introduced. There could not be a better opportunity of discovering what amount of common ground existed, and he did not believe that the House would reject the Bill.

Lord Lansdowne said that the Bill was entirely inadequate to accomplish its purpose, but it was clear that something might be done at the present stage to avert a calmity they could not brush aside. Overtures had been made by Lord Morley, who had said that amendments would be carefully considered in the Commons and they would give the Amending Bill the second reading and introduce amendments to make it adequate with regard to the area to be excluded, the duration of exclusion, and the administration of the excluded area, but they would oppose the second reading of the main Home Rule Bill, which was hopeless. They entertained the Amending Bill because they were helplessly entangled in the meshes of the Parliament Act.

Lord Willoughby de Broke moved the rejection of the Bill.

HOPEFUL FEELING.

AMENDMENTS ON BROAD PRINCIPLES ONLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.

The conciliatoriness of Lord Morley's and Lord Lansdowne's speeches in the Lords to-night has created a much more hopeful feeling that an Irish settlement will be reached, even if it be only a temporary one.

Importance is being attached to a passage in Lord Lansdowne's speech declaring that the Opposition would confine its amendments to broad principles, leaving it to the Government to work out the details. It is thought that this will make future private conferences between the parties inevitable.

THE TEA DUTY.

AMENDMENT FOR GRADUATION REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.

During the discussion in Committee on the Finance Bill to-day, Mr. Peto proposed an amendment that the tea duty should be graduated as follows:—

On value not exceeding ninepence per pound, a duty of threepence; on value not exceeding one shilling, a duty of four pence; on value exceeding one shilling, a duty of five pence.

Mr. Montagu explained the practical difficulties of the proposal which would mean a loss to revenue of £1,500,000. The amendment was rejected by 241 votes to 130.

LONDON, July 2.

The amendment of Mr. Evelyn Cecil to the Finance Bill to reduce the duty on Empire-grown tea to three pence was rejected by the House of Commons last night by 258 votes to 165.

PROSPECTS IN TURKISH ARABIA.

BUMPER DATE CROP EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 2.

The date harvest in Turkish Arabia this year promises to be a bumper one but there are other factors which make date exporters view the situation with some apprehension. A shortage of labour is apprehended owing to the unsettled state of affairs.

Those Arab tribes who come once a year to the towns bringing with them wool and other articles for exchange, are, it is stated, likely to remain in their homes and consequently the labour of their women folk will not be available. This will retard, considerably, the packing of the dates.

Further, there is a tightness of money and the failure of a big Jewish merchant and the absconding of several merchants with large sums of money have upset credit and confidence. The excellent date crop this year is due to suitable tides which gave the necessary irrigation.

News has been received that Maanjul Jan, younger brother of the Nawab of Dir has been murdered in Jandol but the circumstances of the crime are still unknown.

BELFAST "GARRISON."

CITY CROWDED WITH VOLUNTEERS.

QUESTION OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

Belfast yesterday evening was crowded with uniformed volunteers and presented the appearance of a garrison town. The police were passive.

LONDON, July 1.

A meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council will be held in Belfast on the 10th instant to discuss the provisional Government to be set up in the event of Home Rule becoming law.

The announcement was made this afternoon in Belfast that it had been decided that, at the discretion of Commanding Officers of the Ulster Volunteers, the time has come when arms may be carried openly.

General Sir George Richardson denies that he is issuing an order "permitting" Volunteers to carry rifles in the streets of Belfast.

REPORTED GUN-RUNNING BY NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.

An unconfirmed report is current that fifty thousand rifles for the Nationalist Volunteers were landed at Killala Bay a few nights ago.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

"AN UNAUTHORISED AVENUE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 2.

The "Sind Gazette" while approving of the action of the European Association in protesting against the India Council Bill writes as follows:—

"But to whom does the European Association address its protest. Not to Lord Crewe, but to Lord Curzon. Not to the Government, but to an opponent of the Government. This is not good tactics. It is on the contrary amazingly bad tactics. It justifies the India Office in utterly ignoring the European Association and its opinions. When we see how the Indian National Congress with courage and dignity sends to England a special deputation to wait upon the Secretary of State to urge with all proper energy the views of the Congress on this important subject, we feel it to be an indignity that the European Association, which has at least as good a right as the Congress to the direct ear of the Government, both in this country and at Home, should shrink from open communication and should seek an unauthorised and unrecognised avenue for its opinions."

JUDICIAL REFORM IN INDIA.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS BY SIR SUBRAMANIA IYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 2.

Sir Subramania Iyer, ex-judge of the Madras High Court continuing his article on "Judicial reform in India" in the "Commonweal" says:—

"In my preceding articles I advisedly refrained from referring to the subject of the administration of criminal justice. I did so because so long as there is no separation between the judicial and the executive functions of the offices concerned in such administration, things will continue as they are including the corruption in the lower ranks of the magistracy which unfortunately no genuine effort is made to stop. The heads of the districts under whose control that magistracy is placed live in a world of their own, where news from the nether world about such matters rarely reaches."

He thinks the suggestion of the "Times" that civilian probationers during their year of probation should attend a magistrate's court and sessions court in England, good, but he opposes the proposal regarding "Subsequent legal training" there. He would have those who are to continue in the judicial branch attend for a period of 9 months in a subordinate judge's court in India devoting certain hours for the study of leading text books on Hindu and Mohomedan Law. He wants to make them attend a High court for a period of three months. Sir Subramania Iyer also urges the need of insisting on district judges trying a certain number of important original suits every year.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 2.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 27th June was 750 cases and 661 deaths. Of these there were 79 deaths in Bombay Presidency, 1 in Madras, 13 in Bengal, 37 in Behar and Orissa, 70 in the United Provinces, 342 in the Punjab, and 112 in Burma. There were also 16 fatal cases in Mysore and 1 in Kashmir.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Governor stated that in consequence of the desire of the people of Eastern Bengal, a meeting of the Council would be held at Dacca on August 5th. There would be no controversial business in order to meet the wishes of members who would have difficulty in attending.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SMITHFIELD, July 2.

General Hertzog has definitely launched the new National party in opposition to General Botha's Imperialist policy.

Criticising the policy General Hertzog said, that an organised British Empire did not exist. The aim of Imperialism was to produce such an Empire.

The danger lay in the idea of establishing a central Parliament for Great Britain and the Dominions, which he considered would reduce the latter to the position of Crown colonies.

IN DEFENCE OF SWEDISH GENDARMERIE.

"A WELL-DESCIPLINED AND EFFICIENT FORCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.

In a letter to "The Times" referring to the journal's criticisms of Swedish Gendarmerie in Persia, the Persian Minister maintains that since the formation of the Gendermerie two years ago, it has become a well-disciplined efficient force.

Referring to the Bakhtiaris the Minister says, that they have been unremitting in their efforts to help the Persian Government to maintain order.

CONCESSIONS TO EPIROTES.

AGREEMENT APPROVED BY THE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, July 1.

The Austro-Hungarian, German, British French, Italian and Russian Governments have officially approved the agreement embodying the concession made to the Epirotes.

The concessions made to the Epirotes by the Albanian Government were as regards the formation of their own gendarmery, language, education and appointment of Christian Governors with locally elected Administrative Councils, all under the guarantee of the Lowers.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RS. 42,129 SPENT ON MR. MEREDITH'S DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 2.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day, the Governor presiding.

Thirty-three questions were asked by non-official members.

In reply to a question regarding the case of Mr. Meredith, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of causing hurt to a Hindu lady, Mr. Cumming said that Government spent Rs. 42,129 in defending the accused.

Of the eight resolutions on the agenda, four were withdrawn and three postponed. Mr. S. N. Bannerjee's resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to consider the revision of a settlement between the Bengal Government and the Supreme Government was discussed and negatived.

The Council will next meet at Dacca on 5th August.

A PLEADER DISBARRED.

CONCEALMENT OF A CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 2.

The Chief Court to-day disbarred second pleader, Syed Fareed Ahmed, who had been for the past several years practising at Bassein on a charge of having in this application to the Chief Court for admission as a pleader stated that he had not been convicted of any offence, whereas in February 1899 he had been as a matter of fact convicted of an offence under section 219 I. P. C. by the District Magistrate of Myitkyina, while he was head clerk in the Mogok Military Police.

In an enquiry held by the court, several witnesses disposed to knowing this pleader as a man who was working as a clerk at Mogok between 1894 and 1898. He was also identified by some persons who had served with him in those days. The Chief Court considered the concealment of the conviction was inexcusable conduct and his past history was such as to disallow him to practise any further as a pleader.

One is not accustomed to think of the Kaiser as a personal patron of Indian industries, but such he is, says a contemporary. He has been buying carpets from the Agra Jail; in fact, he is said to have been the principal customer of the central prison carpet-making department last year.

KOTTAYAM MURDER APPEAL.

POSITION OF THE GUN.

HYPOTHETICAL CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TRIVANDRUM, July 2.

In the Buckingham-Stephens appeal case yesterday before the High Court Mr. K. G. Seshaier on behalf of Swyney, the first accused, dealing with the defence theory of suicide, pointed out that the Sessions Judge's view that the burden of poof rested with the defence was opposed to the fundamental principles of criminal law and the duty of proving it as positive case of homicide was vested on the prosecution.

Mr. Seshaier further stated that among the expert witnesses Dr. Raman Tamp' favoured the theory of suicide and the doctor had gone to the scene of the offence, had seen the body and conducted the post-mortem examination. He then criticised the evidence of Dr. Stephanos and had not finished with the evidence when the Court rose for the day.

LATER.

The hearing of the Buckingham-Stephens appeal in the High Court was resumed today.

Mr. Seshaiyer resumed to criticise Dr. Stephano's evidence when Mr. Justice Hunt wanted to remove doubts on one or two points regarding the position of the deceased and the lay of the gun.

Mr. Seshaiyer proceeded to explain them when Mr. Justice Pandalai enquired whether his criticisms were based on his knowledge of the actual position of the gun as soon as it was let off or whether he was arguing from probabilities. Mr. Seshaiyer replied that nobody seemed to know the exact position of the gun, not even the police. The defence were not able to find out the exact position. He was arguing only from what the position of the gun might have been.

Mr. Justice Pandalai said there was not much value in discussing the theory of suicide or homicide.

Mr. Seshaiyer replied by saying that that degree of knowledge alone was available.

Mr. Seshaiyer then continued his arguments on the same point from the evidence of Major Tucker and other witnesses who had all proceeded on hypothetical cases.

The case is proceeding.

AN ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 2.

I. Lethbridge, a European, (alias I. Muir) who was declared an absconder by the Calcutta Police in January and has been wanted by the Sealdah Railway Police of that city since August 1913, was arrested last evening in Dalhousie street by Inspector Colquhoun and identified by C. A. Mathews, head travelling ticket checker Eastern Bengal State Railway where the accused was employed as a travelling ticket checker and is alleged to have committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,951-14-9 collected as excess fares from passengers. He was placed before the Eastern Sub-Division Magistrate to-day.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

RETIRED RAILWAY MAN'S STORY.

The July number of the "G. I. P. Railway Magazine" is full of good things. To the "Most Memorable Incident in my Service" series, "A. J. W." contributes the following:—

Reading lately several accounts of miraculous escapes from being cut to pieces by railway trains brings to my memory the following incident which occurred when I was a Fireman to Driver H. R. Scanlan on the Passenger service in 1893.

One morning on nearing the distant signal of Jalamb station, on the Bhusawal-Nagpur Section, with an Up passenger train we observed a little child endeavouring to step over the rails to cross the lines. The child could not have been more than two years old, for we could see that the little thing found it difficult to raise her legs sufficient high to get over and she was making attempts by balancing herself on one leg and trying to get the other over.

We were too close to make it possible to stop the train before reaching the child. We then had only the simple vacuum brake on the engine. My driver of course immediately shut off steam and applied the brake in his fruitless attempt to stop the train. But it was a very uncomfortable feeling we experienced at the time seeing the babe in front of us, the mighty engine bounding forward to devour its prey and nothing we could really do that would save that little life.

All of a sudden, as if guided by an unknown hand, the little thing looked in the direction of the engine, turned and dropped on all fours alongside the rail. The steps of the engine and every footboard of the train passed over her.

My driver felt too sick at heart, having children of his own, to attempt to go to the rear of the train to see how the child had fared and asked me to go. I jumped off and ran as fast as my legs could carry me, fully expecting to find the child in pieces, but to my surprise there was the little mite on her legs again trying to cross the line once more. Not a hair of her head was injured.

I picked up the little one, and, thanking God for having so miraculously spared her an awful death from mutilation restored her to her mother over the fence, ending off by giving the mother a piece of my mind for her carelessness in allowing so small a child to stray on the line.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

POLICY OF CLOSING WELLS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

The whole afternoon was spent in discussing the present policy regarding the malaria campaign to be adjourned.

In accordance with a previous notice motion, Dr. Dinsha Master moved that the present policy of having the wells in the City closed hermetically be temporarily suspended and a trap-door be allowed in the case of such of the wells as are not polluted with sewage until such time as the City is provided with a constant supply of water, and with water cisterns in the different wards of the City.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Master said that he had very carefully considered his responsibility as a medical man in bringing forward this matter. To prevent any misunderstanding he made it clear at once that he had not brought this proposal on religious grounds but he had done so on the ground of utility. When the policy of closing the wells in the City was introduced, it was undertaken as an anti-malarial measure but under the present conditions, it was not possible to stamp out malaria even if they closed all the private wells. Under these circumstances he found that they were inflicting hardship on the people by trying to close wells in the City. They were well aware that their water supply was of an indefinite nature and their poor people had not sufficient pots to collect water and preserve it for some time when there was no supply of water. Besides water was not supplied at a sufficient pressure and many of the tanks on the roofs of houses did not fill. When people complained about that, they were told to use pumps. He knew of houses where people used pumps and yet they did not get sufficient water for flushing.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE POOR.

If he remembered rightly, Mr. Orr had in one of his lectures stated that there were several rooms vacant on the upper floors of a chawl for the poor because water was insufficient there. Thus people were greatly inconvenienced and suffered great hardship particularly when the water supply was cut off. This occurred several times during the last two months. He had personal knowledge of the hardship suffered by the poor. He had seen many run with buckets from door to door and street to street and return disappointed. He had seen people go from Dhobi Talao to the Fort get a bucket of water from th. *Bhicka Behram* well. It was only when he personally saw these hardships and difficulties that he was induced to give notice of this proposition, though it might be contended that this was a retrogade step. But he had selected the lesser of the two evils, malaria and insanitation. His point was that under the present conditions they could not stamp out malaria and they must, therefore, not inflict hardship on the poor. If the Commissioner wished to be satisfied on this point, he would ask him to read the vernacular papers, in which he would find a unanimous complaint of "no water." He urged that so long as they could not give a constant supply of water, it was very desirable that they should go on very slowly in the matter of wells.

Continuing, Dr. Master gave a list of other places which bred mosquitoes, which included storm water drains, reservoirs, excavations, pools of water near the sea and gardens and remarked that that it was not right to force people to close wells and keep the drain open in front of the houses. He concluded by saying that under the present circumstances it was not right to close the wells because the poor did not get water for bathing purposes even.

At this stage the President pointed out to Dr. Master that his proposition was out of order, as under section 381 the power entirely vested in the Commissioner.

Dr Master, thereupon, asked for and obtained leave to modify his proposition by adding the words "in the opinion of the Corporation" after the word "that."

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

Mr. A. M. Tod observed that he could not understand the principle Dr. Master advocated. Dr. Master had given them a woeful list of places, where mosquitoes bred but he had missed only one and that was wells. If he understood Dr. Master correctly, his argument came to this, they could not stamp out malaria altogether and therefore they should not begin. This he (the speaker) could not understand. If they were going to attack malaria, they must begin with a prolific source and that was the closing of wells. He did not agree with Dr. Master's proposition, which he said, was absolutely wrong.

A RETROGRADE STEP.

Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, spoke next. He said that this had reference to the policy of the Commissioner and he wished to state what he had to just in the beginning of the debate. Dr. Master's proposition, which he himself admitted was a retrogade step, would only be justified if wells with trap-doors were harmless. There was no more harmful thing than trap-doors. Dr. Master constantly quoted the authority of a paper read at the Madras Sanitary Conference but Dr. Master was modest enough to say that that paper was his. The most distinguished sanitarian at that Conference was Dr. Bentley whose report, as they were all aware, was that the chief cause of malaria was the wells and who had strongly advocated the closing of these wells to check malaria. Dr. Master had asked him to read vernacular papers but he had very often visited houses and found that the trap-doors were kept open. These trap-doors were really dangerous. Dr. Master had given a long list of places where mosquitoes bred. But as they all knew the storm water reservoir as well as the flats were far away from residential quarters, as to the argument about the death rate from malaria having increased since they adopted this policy, he wished to call attention to the Health Officer's Report which showed that while in 1910 in A ward there were 80 deaths, in 1913 they had gone down to 65, in B ward they had gone down from 78 to 47; in C ward there was a slight increase from 50 to 53, but in the Wards which showed an increase they had not done much work. It was only in such wards that were not efficiently worked that the mortality was higher but in the Wards where strict measures were adopted there was a reduction in the mortality figures. No one could imagine that they were too strick in pursuing the policy, for in the five Wards they had a little over 3,000 wells and during the last five years these wells were treated as under:—364 were filled in; 878 were hermetically sealed; 960 were provided with trap-doors while 115 were under fish trial, bringing the total to 2,317.

"LAUGHING STOCK OF CIVILIZED WORLD."

Continuing, Mr. Cadell said that if Dr. Master's proposition were allowed to pass, the Corporation would make themselves the laughing stock of the whole of India, not only of India but also of the civilised world. It would not be a step in the right direction. It would be opposed to progress.

In conclusion he said that by next year they hoped to give some more water supply, as they would be able to bring Tansa water in the Vehar Lake and a year later their supply would be constant and abundant. He was sure the Corporation would reject the proposition.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji said that before they attempted to harm the feelings of the people, they must set their hands right. He could point out places where mosquitoes were allowed to breed and the Health Department had done nothing to prevent that, particularly in the rainy season when during a heavy shower, their drains were choked up to at Gorupdeo in front of his mills.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said that it would have been much better if Dr. Master had tried to acquaint himself with what the Standing Committee had done and was doing in the matter. Since the introduction of the Tansa main, there was a general tendency to neglect wells. In many cases wells were so situated as to make contamination easy Dr. Master had given several causes of malaria and did he wish to add one more cause by keeping the wells open, to that long and woeful list? With regard to reservoirs he said that as they were all aware it had already been decided to cover them with a wire gauze.

IMPRACTICABLE.

Dr. Sukhia said that that wire gauze with a trap door was the best solution. It was not necessary to hermetically seal the wells. From his experience of Fort, North, he could say that the preventive measures adopted in regards to wells had proved very beneficial and in the localities where wells were treated by the Health Department the mortality had decreased and sickness reduced. All wells except in G Ward had been contaminated and therefore Dr. Master's proposition was impracticable.

Dr. Jehangir supported Dr. Master's proposition and appealed to the Executive to proceed slowly until they could give a full water supply.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that this was an old controversey and they had never got nearer to a solution of the difficulty. The whole question dwindled down to one thing —Master and Malaria on the one side and the Commissioner and Commonweal on the other side. All these years Dr. Master cried that malaria should be stamped out but his heart bled for the poor people who, the said, did not get water. He (Dr. Master) admitted that the Commissioner was animated with the best of intentions but he said however good the intentions might be, here was the hell of the poor, and he held out hands and prayed "Mahraj, have sympathy for the poor." If that was all, they would pour oil on the troubled waters and put an end to this two hours' debate by him moving an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation it was expedient in view of the present water supply that the Commissioner be pleased to see that wells were covered with a wire-gauze and watch the effects of that experiment for one year.

Dr. Master—Nothing about trap-doors

Mr. Wacha—No; I am afraid of trap-doors; they are death traps.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment.

TAKING PEOPLE IN CONFIDENCE.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that they should adopt a policy of taking the people into their confidence. They must carry on the campaign in a popular fashion such as lantern lectures, distribution of pamphlets and so on without irritating public feeling. He was against any agitation conducted against their measures but he thought that the public had a right to more sympathy and confidence.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that it was unfair to suggest that they were going at a rapid rate. He was on the Standing Committee when the campaign first commenced and he could say that it was carried on in a sympathetic manner. He suggested that facilities should be given to the parties to clean their wells.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that the Executive were acting in a manner regardless of the sentiments of the people at large. He would much rather the malaria continued a little longer, he would further like it to be of a more virulent nature than to pester the City with constant water famine.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that the Standing Committee and the Commissioner were doing all in their power to remove all complaints and remedy the evil where it existed. The wire-gauze did not last very long and they would be making the people waste their money. The Standing Committee and the Commissioner could not have been more sympathetic than at present.

At this stage, it being five o'clock, the meeting was adjourned until Monday.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the discussion at their recent meeting, the Bombay Municipal Corporation are not the only body considering the question of heavy transport vehicles in relation to roads.

The subject is receiving considerable attention in England, and there appears to have been a proposal by the House of Commons Committee to make a charge of three-eighths of a penny per 'bus mile for the use of the new West road out of London by motor omnibuses.

In an able article, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu calls attention to this "reactionary and dangerous idea" and goes on to say: "If it be desired to make motor-omnibuses and other heavy motor vehicles contribute more largely to road unkeep—a very desirable reform—it would be quite simple to achieve this without infringing the principle of the open road for all, which is so vitally important to maintain. The motor spirit duty is both a weight and mileage tax, the consumption going up in proportion to the power used, the weight of the vehicle propelled, and the distance run. If, therefore, the desire is to tax heavy vehicles to some extent in proportion to the damage they do, why does not the Government impose the full 3d. a gallon duty on all motor spirit used by all motor vehicles, from the motor-bicycle, and the luxurious, limousine, to the motor-bus and lorry, and let the Road Board help local authorities to maintain the roads? There is really no valid reason why trade vehicles using the roads for the purpose of money-making should not contribute, as much as private vehicles, to the funds of the Road Board, and therefore directly to the help of the road authorities and to the strengthening and repair of the road surfaces.

"In making this suggestion we are not proposing anything that could really hurt motor-omnibus developments, for the motor-omnibus companies now-a-days can well afford to pay something more than they have done towards the upkeep of the roads that they use. It has always been an admittedly weak point in the defence of the motor-bus against the pro-tram enthusiasts that, whereas the tramways have to lay down expensive tracks and to maintain the road on and near those tracks, the motor-omnibuses, which equally make use of the road for profitable purposes, pay no charge of any sort beyond the reduced tax of 1½d. per gallon, which under the present system of the Road Board cannot be used for maintenance work, but must be spent on road improvements. The time has now come when motor vehicles used for trades and commerce should pay their fair share towards road construction and maintenances."

No one can cavil at the principle that vehicles should pay for the roads they use, but it is to be hoped that the Bombay authorities will make an effort to tax *every* road vehicle in proportion to the damage it does to the roads. Therefore, vehicles should be taxed on a mileage and weight basis.

If existing Bombay roads are unsuitable for the traffic passing over them they must be made suitable—at the cost of those who *use* them. The duty on spirit is probably the fairest way of taxing vehicles propelled by spirit fuel.

But a well-sprung, rubber tyred motor car seems to require less taxation than the road-destroying bullock cart. The latter must eventually fall behind in the march of progress, and the sooner it does so the better for all. Let animal drawn vehicles be taxed in proportion to the amount of road they destroy. A mileage recorder (on the principle of the taximeter), under seal, would help, and is not costly.—Yours etc.,

W.

2nd July, 1914.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 20th June, 1914, were more by Rs. 25,54,607 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey for a line of railway on the 5 foot 6 inch gauge from Sialkot station on the North-Western Railway to a terminus at Morla, a distance of about 13 miles.

Mr. J. T. St. Claire Pringle, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, with effect from the 18th May, last, during the absence of Mr. G. S. Bacchuet, District Traffic Superintendent on leave.

Mr. R. W. Church, Mining Engineer, with the Railway Board, leaves Simla on Sunday the 5th July, for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, returning to Simla early in September.

QUADRUPLING THE KALYAN LINE.

The additional double line which is being constructed in connection with the quadrupling of the Byculla-Kalyan section of the G. I. P. Railway, runs parallel with the present track as far as Thana says the G. I. P. Railway" Magazine for July. Here as is well-known to frequent travellers on this portion of the line, the present track takes an U shaped curve, as far as Diva. To eradicate the unnecessary delay which is at present experienced, it was decided in connexion with the quadrupling scheme, to run the new track direct from Thana to Diva, making a tunnel through the hill by Mumbra station. The tunnel will be 4,300 ft. long and is expected to be completed by the middle of next June. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 15,65,000.

COLABA COTTON GREEN.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not think those, who so readily and enthusiastically applaud the proposal to remove the Cotton Green to Tank Bunder are aware of many considerations, which involve such a removal highly undesirable and disadvantageous to the mercantile community. The matter is one of such importance and has given rise to so much discussion in commercial circles that, perhaps you will be good enough to spare me the space to put the matter from the other point of view in some detail.

Sir,—A contract for erecting godowns was given to a merchant by Messrs. Bradbury and Co., the Agents of the Colaba Land Mills Co., Ld., on whose open land was kept cotton in large quantities by merchants. It is this contract which has given rise to the present discussion. It is therefore necessary to examine without partiality the various remarks that have been passed with reference to the question.

The insurance companies have increased their rates as regards the cotton kept on open ground, on account of the fires that took place so often this year. The reason was that they had to undergo heavy losses, it being easy for fire to spread soon in an open place. This led to the fear that that portion of the land would be left unoccupied. To be free from this difficulty and at the same time to suit the convenience of the cotton merchants, Messrs. Bradbury and Co., Agents to the Colaba Land Mills Co., Ld., gave the contract subject to certain fixed conditions.

But before going into those conditions let us have a glance at the hardships that the merchants have had to suffer this year. On account of there being a good crop of cotton this year, the rentals of the godowns increased very greatly. The bad condition of the godowns resulted in the increase of insurance rates. To be free from this increase, the lessees had to make repairs at their own expense. To save the merchants from this vexatious state the contract has been given by the said Company on the following conditions:—

1. The godowns are to be raised on the land belonging to the Colaba Land Mills Co., Ld., according to the plans of the Fire Insurance Association, the rates of insurance of the cotton in those godowns being 1 7/8 per cent. If the contract be given to more than one person the godowns may not be of a uniform character, and so the rates of insurance may vary as regards each of them and so some of them may be left as useless. Such is the case at Victoria Bunder and at Jamshed Bunder. For this reason only one person has been asked to erect the godowns under the supervision of the Company's own engineer. The present lessees have been given the first right to have the new godowns on hire as against the new appliers for the same; on condition that they ask for them on or before the 10th instant. A notification to the effect is being circulated on the 1st instant.

2. The rentals have been fixed at a certain rate, after providing for a proper profit to the contractor, so that he may not make an enormous increase in them as he wills. The merchants will, therefore, be able to receive the godowns on cheap rentals and will also have to expend less in insurance e.g. a merchant will get a godown capable of containing 5,000 F.P. bales on the rental of Rs. 5,000 only. The contractor cannot ask for anything more.

3. The contractor can allow any other merchant to erect godowns of his own on condition that the contractor shall receive Re. 1 only as his profit per yard on the land and that the merchant shall build them under the supervision of the engineer of the said Company.

4. Any merchant wanting that open land for any other use can have it from the contractor on the above conditions.

These conditions will benefit the Company, the contractor, as also the merchants. No doubt the contractor is expected to have his profits on account of the risks that he undergoes, but putting that question aside let us look to the benefits that the mercantile class will derive. Suppose a godown capable of containing 5,000 bales is hired for Rs. 5,000 the goods therein being worth Rs. 6 lakhs. The rate of insurance of goods in other godowns is 2½ p.c. on an average, while that in the new godowns will be 1 7/8 p.c. only. This will give rise to a total profit of Rs. 3,750. It may be said therefore that Rs. 1,250 only is to be paid as rentals, as may be seen by deducting the above sum from the sum of Rs. 5,000. This will give rise to a fact never heard of before. Also the goods will be insured according to the new tariff in future and the merchants will therefore have to expend a great deal if other godowns be hired by them. These circumstances, if carefully considered will convince everyone that the new godowns that are to be erected will certainly be of great benefit to the merchants.

Let us now examine the difficulties that would be undergone in removing the Colaba Green to the Tank Bunder.

1. Taking into consideration the facts regarding the rates of insurance we may note that the goods will be insured according to the new tariff at Tank Bunder also. The rates will be low only if 10ft. of space be left unoccupied, as also if the bales be arranged so as to rise to a smaller height. Such is the case at Colaba also, and so the rates at Tank Bunder and at Colaba are the same.

2. Great losses have been undergone on account of losses at Colaba Dana Bunder, Victoria Bunder and at the Docks. In the same way fire is possible at the Tank Bunder. The place selected for keeping the cotton is triangular, having on two sides railway lines and a shunting-yard on the third. If this is a fact, there is a greater possibility of fire there than at Colaba. Persons of ordinary intellect can understand that there is no security at all to cotton kept in such a place. It is also doubtful whether the insurers will care to undertake any hazard at all, and even if they consent to undertake it, one might be appalled at the high rates. The place, therefore, is not at all fit for the purpose.

3. Colaba is selected for this purpose from very old times, on account of its good air and ventilation and it is for that reason only that buildings such as the Taj Mahal Hotel and others belonging to European and Indian gentlemen have been erected there. As regards Tank Bunder, the ground is prepared by filling it up with rubbish from the town and the Docks recently and it is so being filled up even now. This gives rise to bad odours which with the pools of water all round may be expected to infect the merchants with malaria.

4. Merchants, brokers and servants working at Colaba and staying outside of Bombay have every convenience for going to and returning from Colaba. No such conveniences exist as regards Tank Bunder, and it needs but slight thinking to conceive the hardships of the merchants.

5. The courts, attorneys' offices, banks, millowners' offices and European and Indian firms with which the merchants have to deal in connection with their business are situated in the Fort, and the trade in cotton, cotton goods, cotton threads, grain, metal, sugar, treacle, ghee etc., is carried on at a place situated between Fort, Colaba, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Shroff Bazar, etc., and the merchants themselves stay there. Thus every merchant finds it easy to attend to his various branches of buisness. If the cotton jetha be removed the Tank Bunder, the merchants will naturally have on this account to undergo great inconvence.

6. At this time there are godowns capable of containing eight lakhs of F. P. bales and others are being built. Over and above these there is the open ground that may contain about 5 or 6 lakhs of bales. There exists nothing like this at the Tank Bunder.

7. It is quite possible that the landlords of old godowns may have to decrease their rentals when new godowns may be erected. At Tank Bunder there is no possibility that the rentals and the rates of insurance will remain the same as at present at Colaba.

8. The Port Trust has reported on 25th instant that a space may be provided for about four lakhs of F. P. bales before 15th November 1914,, and after that other pieces of land will be added, the total containing capacity being raised to eight lakhs of bales. Where will the godowns required for the rain season be created?

9. At present there are more than 50 Bhungis at Colaba, and the sample rooms amount to a good number. There are open grounds for the brokers, merchants, etc. to stand upon at the time of making bargains. Also there are many rooms erected by Europeans and Indians. The officers of the Port Trust may refer to their maps and just see whether there is any space for such Bhungis, sample rooms, open grounds, etd. at Tank Bunder.

10. Supposing that the Cotton Jetha be removed according to the arrangements of the Government in about four years, what is the good of transferring it to Tank Bunder at present. For, in that case, the merchants will have to suffer unnecessarily for the expenses incurred there.

11. If the Jetha be removed to the Tank Bunder who will be responsible for the fixed period?

12. The Cotton Trade Association Room and the Cotton Exchange Room will not be removed to the Tank Bunder. In that case there will be no end to the hardships of merchants. To ascertain whether this is a fact, the enthusiasts may refer to their respective secretaries.

Taking into consideration all these circumstances, it is clear that the arguments in favour of the removal of the Cotton Green to the Tank Bunder are one-sided and likely to mislead the merchants.—Yours, etc.

COMMON-SENSE.

Bombay, June 30.

EARL BRASSEY'S VIEWS.

Earl Brassey writes as follows:—

In a letter which has rightly awakened public attention, Sir Percy Scott has said that Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts are doomed. As an expert of the highest eminence in naval gunnery, he dwells on the recent and future developments in aviation, the increasing range of the torpedo, and the improvements in submersible torpedo-carriers, whether of the destroyer or the submarine type.

The occasion seems opportune to insist on other considerations, pointing in the same direction. In the southern part of the North Sea, drawing a line from Orfordness to the mouth of the Schelde and from Dungeness to Cape Grisnez, the intervening space is everywhere obstructed by shoals and sand-banks. These dangers are marked by the distinctive lights and sound-signals of many light-ships, and by countless buoys and beacons. In time of war reliance could no longer be placed on these aids to navigation. At night—and in winter nights are long—in fogs—and the fogs of an English summer may last for days—in mists and rainy weather, the lead must be the only guide. Under such conditions a fleet of heavy ships could not keep the seas for many days without risk of fatal disaster.

Turn to the Mediterranean. The dangers to which shipping might be exposed in the event of war in that crowded highway of the seas, engaged the particular attention of the Royal Commission on the Supply of Food in the Time of War. Admiral Sir John Hopkins was a leading witness before the Commission. He had lately commanded the Mediterranean Fleet. He was questioned by Sir H. Seton-Karr, whose recent loss is so deeply deplored, as to the dangers of the route. In reply he said:—"The risks would be great. From outside Gibraltar as far as the other side of Tunis numberless stations are available for the torpedo flotilla. We could not command the whole of that route." When Sir John Hopkins gave evidence submarines were practically unknown. How much more serious the hazards under the conditions of the present day. These considerations do not always weigh with designers of ships. When at work on a new type for the British Navy it is natural to look to what is being done elsewhere, and to go one better. As a result dimensions grow and we put too many eggs in one basket.

In conclusion, we can hardly contemplate the total disappearance of big ships. They must long remain lords of the outer march. Their sphere of action is the open ocean, beyond the range of the torpedo flotilla.

Mrs. Besant reaches Bombay on the 10th instant and arrives at Madras on the next

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

As a rule, audiences in Bombay theatres are not particularly large, and it is seldom that they are really enthusiastic; and it was, therefore, a pleasure to find last night at the Gaiety Theatre that they could be both. The theatre was packed in every part some time before the curtain went up; and even then the box office was besieged by an eager crowd of people anxious to get in and willing to pay top prices even for a "standing seat" in any odd corner. When the show started there was hardly an inch of space to let anywhere. People were standing wherever the management would let them stand; most of the boxes, which are built for four, were accommodating eight, ten and even twelve people; while half a dozen adventurous young men had taken up vacant seats in the orchestra.

And the enthusiasm was a revelation. Every turn was applauded to the echo, encores were lustily demanded and cheerfully given, and everybody enjoyed themselves largely. At the start there was a fear that a section of the audience was going to be too noisy. One man sitting in an unstairs box interrupted Miss Lily Eyton in her singing of that pretty song "My Persian Rose" with a loud cackling laugh which no doubt he thought was funny, but which was merely silly. He had the temerity to repeat the offence, but the people near suppressed him. Later in the evening, a number of "gilded youths" in the stage box nearest the entrance made themselves obnoxious by pointing at the lady who was then on the stage, and on being remonstrated with by the manager attempted to argue the point, whereupon they were invited to leave the theatre—and had to do so. One was glad to see the management deal firmly with a type of man who is simply a nuisance in a theatre. Apart from these two incidents, it was really a joyous evening.

The programme put on must be a record for Bombay. There were five "turns," provided by fourteen high class artistes, and every turn was excellent of its kind. Miss Lily Eyton opened the ball and sang three songs in her own vivacious style. Her rendering of "My Persian Rose" was capital, despite the interruption previously referred to. Then came the Huxhams, giving a turn as a quartette. They sung one song in rag time about a Cowboy race which fairly brought down the race; and they had to come on again, giving another harmonised novelty song which was deservedly applauded. Rose and Ellis repeated their barrel-jumping turn, as cleverly as before, and one is glad to note that the lady has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to put the maximum amount of energy into her clowning.

Miss Josephine Davis had a great farewell reception, if one may put it so. She sang three songs, and then the audience would not let her go, so she came back and sang another. And when she had finished that the audience were insistent that she should come back, and she made a little speech saying what a good time she had had in Bombay, and how sorry she was to have to leave.

The full party of the Huxhams, two ladies and four gentlemen came on next, and did a wonderfully clever act, after the style of the Court Cards, and other concert parties. Their harmonising was excellent, and the individual numbers were both original and exceedingly smartly done. Twenty minutes is all too short a time for such a talented party, and we imagine that on other nights, when there is not such a crowded bill, they will be called upon to dive deeper into their repertoire than time allowed them to do last night.

The last turn, provided by the Tom Davis Trio, is surely the acme of sensationalism. A wooden cage, built upwards and outwards like a racing-cycling track is placed on the stage, and round and round this confined space the artistes ride on motor cycles. What speed they actually attain it is impossible to estimate, but they seemed to simply fly round the track. The first feat done by a lady and gentlman, was thrilling enough, but the next was startling. In this the young lady started alone and when she had got full speed up the cage-like track was slowly raised several yards from the stage, and there was the lady, actually and undubitably motor-cycling in mid-air. The track was lowered to the stage again, and then came the most astounding feat of all. This time all the three performers took part. They started slowly, and gradually worked up speed until they were going round at a terrific rate. Then the lady put on the pace, and, getting on the inside passed and re-passed the two men. It seemed as though an accident could not be avoided, particularly when, one after the other the men speeded-up and there were three of them racing at breakneck pace round and round the track. There must be a special providence looking after the Davis trio.

With four turns like the Davis Trio, the Huxhams, Rose and Ellis and Lily Eyton the Gaiety ought to do big business from to-night onwards.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

In the Calcutta share market to-day business was principally limited to coal shares. Transactions included:—

Banks,—Bank of Bengal 1,990.

Coal,—Burra Dhemo 9; New Tetturya 7½; Phoenix 2½; Raneegunge 21 3-8; South Govindpore 8 7-8; Small lot Union 10½.

Jute.—Clive (ord.) 43; Delta (ord.) 118; Fort Gloster (ord.) 129.

Tea.—Bisnauth 24½.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone 142½; Port Shipping 16; Sara-Serajgunge Railway 1 (pref.).

Dr. M. Travers and Professor N. S. Rudolf of the Institute of Science Bangalore, are understood to have both resigned their appointments.

INDIANS' RELIEF BILL

MR. SMUTS'S SPEECH ON SECOND READING.

AN HISTORIC TROUBLE.

The second reading of the Indians' Relief Bill, which has now passed through the Union House of Assembly and the Senate with slight amendments, was moved in the House of Assembly by the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Smuts) on June 8.

In the course of his remarks, the Minister said that the subject of Indian grievances repeatedly occupied the attention of the House since the Union. It was unnecessary for him on this occasion to go at any great length over the ground covered on previous occasions. He would ask hon. members, he said, to approach this very difficult and thorny subject as far as possible in a non-controversal spirit. There was no doubt that the matter was one of a very contentious character, and had led to very grave trouble in South Africa in the past. They were now, he said, in a fortunate position in that the opportunity presented itself of, perhaps, finally settling this matter on a satisfactory basis. The recommendations of the Solomon Commission had been accepted as a solution by the Government of India, and tacitly also by the British Government, and, with one qualification, which he would refer to later, the Indian community in South Africa had also accepted it. That being so, the House was now in a position to deal with this question which affected the peace of South Africa once for all. Referring to the circumstances which had led to this Bill, he said he would not go beyond last session. Last session they passed the Immigrants Regulation Bill, and some trouble had since arisen out of the provisions of that Act.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER.

Shortly after the end of that session the Department of the Interior received a letter from Mr. Gandhi asking certain questions and raising certain difficulties in connection with the Immigrants Regulation Act. In that letter, dated June 30, Mr. Gandhi had raised four points, and it was possible for the Government after consideration to meet him on two of these points which presented no difficulty in the way of administration; but there were two other points which had been dealt with in the House during the passage of the above Bill, and which, of course, it was impossible for the Government, immediately after session, to concede. The first of these two questions was the entry of South African born Indians into the Cape Province. In previous correspondence it had been generally assumed that there was no idea on the part of the Government to make the position of Indians worse or to take away vested rights. But, after last session's Bill was passed, Mr. Gandhi raised these points, contending that on one matter the position of Indians had become worse in the Cape. Mr. Gandhi pointed out that the alteration made was a departure from a guarantee that vested rights should not be interferred with. The Department pointed out in correspondence which ensued that this question had been raised in debate during the passage of the Immigrants Regulation Bill, and it was not found possible to guarantee old rights. On that point it was not possible to meet the claims of the Indian community. The next point was in regard to

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Under the Immigration Regulation Act a clause was inserted on the motion of the hon. member for Capetown Castle (Mr. Alexander) to the effect that, where an Indian was legally married according to the rites of any Indian religion, his wife and children of that wife should have the right to come into this country with her husband, and offspring of such marriage should have the same rights. Unfortunately, that amendment said that there should be a legal marriage taken place under our law between the parties who were married by polygamous rites or by rites which admitted of polygamous marriages. The result, therefore, was that, although it was clearly the intention of Parliament to allow one wife and the off-spring of that wife to come into this country as a right under the Immigration Act, yet, on a strict interpretation quite rightly put by the Law Courts on the amendment passed by the House, it was found impossible to carry out the clause. The difficulty was not an administrative one, because it had been the old practice of the Immigration Department, both before and since the Union, to allow the wife and children to come into the Union. Although that had been the practice of the Immigration Department, the Indian community were not satisfied and claimed certain legal rights and, until these rights were satisfied, they said they would continue to object. It was, however, impossible for Government to satisfy the Indian community on these two points. Trouble arose and further demands were made, and the question of the £3 licence on ex-indentured Indians was raised. In so far as negotiations were concerned, this matter of the licence was raised for the first time. Two years ago, Mr. Gokhale was in South Africa and discussed it with a member of the Government. He (the speaker) did not want to go into that question. Some serious misunderstanding arose as to what the Government did not undertake to do, but before last September, the matter was not raised by other Indians in the country. It was impossible for the Government, on being threatened with a strike, with pistols at their head, to make any concessions at all. A strike broke out, a good deal of bloodshed too place, and a good deal of violence had to be resorted to to quell the trouble.

SOLOMON COMMISSION.

Ultimately, the Solomon Commission was appointed, the more important part of their reference being to inquire into the grievances which had led to the strike. They now had the Commission's valuable report, in which grievances were exhaustively inquired into and recommendations were made. The Commission had also the benefit of the presence of an officer of the Indian Government, in the person of Sir Benjamin Robertson, who represented the Indian point of view. He (the speaker) knew from a personal knowledge of the proceedings that Sir Binjamin Robertson's presence was of the greated value to the Commission. He was able to throw considerable light on the work of the Commission, and clear up a number of important points; and, as a result, they now had these clear crisp recommendations before them on which it had been possible for the Government to act. (Hear, hear.) The Minister proceeded to deal with the various recommendations of the Indian Grievances Commission which had been embodied in the Bill. It was proposed, he explained, to carry out these recommendations, partly by regulation and partly by administrative action, in their entirety; and so pave the way to securing that peace which they all were longing for, in a matter which was not only important to South Africa but to South Africa in its external arrangements. One of the recommendations was for legislation on the lines of Act 16 of 1860 of the Cape, making provision for the appointment of marriage officers among Indian priests, for the purpose of solemnising marriage according to the rites of respective parties. Both in Natal and at the Cape—as far back as 1860 in the latter Colony—a law was passed empowering the Government to appoint Mahomedan priests as marriage officers for their co-religionists. Very little advantage had been taken of that Act of the Cape, and for a number of years, he believed, marriage officers had not been appointed. The Indian community claimed the right of marriage by their own priests, and Section 1 of the present Bill carried out the recommendation that such priests should be appointed, and if they married their co-religionists, according to their rites, and also according to certain regulations, such unions should be valid. Then there was a recommendation as to legislation for the validation of monogamous marriages. Religious unions celebrated according to a certain rite existed, and were not recognised by the South African law. Indians contended that there should be an opportunity given for these unions to be converted into legal marriages by a simple system of registration. This had been embodied in law. Thus, where marriage already existed between one man and one wife, power was given by simple registration to make that marriage legal.

There was the religious question of unofficial wives, and where a man had two or three others they would be in the position of concubines. Short of recognising polygamy, it was impossible to see what else the Commission could have recommended. This was the most difficult question the Commission had to deal with.

MAHOMEDANS AND POLYGAMY.

Since the report of the Commission was published he (the Minister) said he had received deputations of various bodies of Mahomedans who were not quite satisfied with the state of affairs, and said that, according to the Moslem faith, it was permitted to them to marry up to four wives. They could not satisfy him that there was a way to meet the claims they were raising. It was mentioned to him that some action had been taken in Mauritius some years ago which might be taken as a precedent for South Africa. He promised to make inquiry, but had not yet received information on the point. It was, he said, a recommendation of the Commission that "Section 5 (g) of the Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913, should be amended so as to bring the law into conformity with the practice of the Immigration Department, which is to admit one wife, and the minor children by her, of an Indian now entitled to reside in any Province, or who may in the future be permitted to enter the Union, irrespective of the fact that his marriage to such a wife may have been solemnised according to tenets that recognise polygamy, or that she is one of several wives married abroad, so long as she is his only wife in South Africa." This was incorporated in the Bill, and disposed of the marriage question, which was the most important question into which the commission inquired. Another point dealt with in the Bill, said the Minister, followed the recommendation of the Commission in regard to the issue of domicile certicates. This was as follows: "Domicile certificates which have been issued to Indians in Natal by the immigration officers of that Province, and which bear the thumb impression of the holder of the permit, should be recognised as conclusive evidence of the right of the holder to enter the Union as soon as his identity has been established." This system, explained Mr. Smuts, was abolished in the Immigration Act of last year, because it was found that these certificates had got into the hands of wrong people; but, of course there were thousands of people entitled to these certificates, and the question was how to deal with them in a way which would not be a hardship to innocent people.

THE £3 TAX.

This left only one other point, which was the abolition of the £3 Tax in Natal, with the history of which the Minister briefly dealt, pointing out that, even from the first, it had not proved a success. The Solomon Commission, after consideration of this question, came to the conclusion that the Indian claim was fair and just and politic, and that it was the proper course to repeal this obnoxious clause of the Act of 1895. Indians had argued the position at great length. They had pointed out that the tax was payable by only a small portion of the Indian population of Natal, and that traders, who were better off than indentured Indians, and whose presence was more objectionable, escaped liability. Another point was that the tax was evaded more successfully than any other tax in the whole of the Union. It could only be collected through the machinery of the police, and in order to collect the tax it was necessary to prove that the Indian in question had entered Natal as an indentured Indian since 1895. In consequence of the ease with which the tax was evaded, a law was passed in Natal laying down that any employer who accepted the services of these people without having made certain that this Indian had paid his tax was subject to severe penalties; but this law was a dead letter. It was further pointed out that one effect of this tax was that Indians liable to pay it, on finding their whereabouts were known to the police, wandered from place to place and the tendency was for them to become vagrants. As to whether the tax had its desired effect in inducing Indians to return to India, the Commission stated that the evidence before them was conflicting; but they pointed out that a large volume of same pointed in the direction of showing it had not such an effect. The Commissioner's conclusion was that no good purpose would be served by retaining this tax law on the statute book, and the Bill provided for the repeal of the tax. No other alteration would, however, be made in the status of Indians. Clause 6 of the Bill gave power to the Government to give free passes to Indians willing to return to India, and to renounce all their rights of residence in South Africa, the object, of course, being as far as possible to limit the Indian population in South Africa, and to offer an inducement for them to return. Since this matter was raised he had had conversations with members from Natal, who expressed difficulties about it. In conclusion, the Minister appealed to members, especially those from Natal, to assist the Government in getting this Bill through this session. There was, he said, this unique opportunity of finishing one of our historical troubles, which was causing difficulty; not only in South Africa, but in the whole British Empire; and he was very sorry, he said, to see it was arising in another form in another Dominion. He hoped that by means of this Bill they would be able to remove from view one of the most dangerous question which at present beset this country.

THE SIBPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

At the prize-giving ceremony of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, last evening, His Excellency the Governor expressed the hope that the college would help in providing alternatide employment to the "Bhadralok" class which was pressed by a rise in prices and wages. Even to-day, he said, there were numerous well-paid openings for trained mechanics and artisans but these were filled by men of the mistri class. He was greatly struck by the fact that there was not a single Mahomedan student in the college.

Regarding the future of the college and the question of removal the Governor was sorry that he could say nothing definite. There were many points of view to be considered.

THE DOAB BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 2.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh, late Accountant-General, Patiala State, and the Dr. Umanshanker, official liquadators of the Doab Bank, had submitted their report some time ago.

Rai Umrao Singh, District Judge, Amritsar, considered the report and passed the following order on 30th June.—The Official Liquidators of the Doab Bank have to-day submitted their report embodying the terms and conditions on which the new Doab Bank is to take up the assets and liabilities of the old bank. I sanction these terms and order that the compromise deed be drawn up accordingly and its registration obtained. I take this opportunity of expressing my views with regard to the old Doab Bank. I find that the bank has not been guilty of waste, bad management and bad investment like other banks, for which credit is due to Jaikishen Das, the late managing director who has the confidence of the shareholders as is evidenced by their readiness in subscribing for the new bank.

PUNJAB AND THE BANKING CRISIS.

WIDESPREAD LOSS OF CREDIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 2.

The report of the Registar of Joint Stock Companies in the Punjab for 1913-14 says:—Twento-two new companies were registered but thirty-one were reported as having ceased working. In reality other 38 companies ceased to exist of whose closing either an official intimation was not received or in some cases liquidation was not commenced in the prescribed legal manner. Of the twanty-two new companies registered during the year under report 11 were banks and 7 trading companies. It is not surprising that 10 of these frail crafts foundered in the financial storm of last autumn, seeing that the Solar Bank, for instance, which advertised a nominal capital of one crore, only succeeded in collecting shares of Rs. 8,600, while the mere modestly named World Bank with a nominal capital of 5 lakhs apparently failed to sell any shares at all. One effect of the recent failures should be to stop such hopeless enterprises in the future.

The report then mentions that the paid up capital of the banks which suspended is about 25 lakhs and their deposits according to the last balance sheets about 2½ crores. A large proportion of these deposits was paid out before the bank actually closed and some part of it was undoubtedly bogus but if as much as half of the total is deducted on these accounts the amount for which these banks are accountable remain very large.

Speaking of the effects of the banking crisis the report says that the actual loss of money and injury caused to trade by the recent failures, are no doubt serious, but much more serious result is the widespread loss of credit involved and the knowledge that the standard of commercial morality is so low. To recover the lost confidence will be no easy task, but it would seem to be advisable to start by strengthening a few Indian banks and companies which owing to better or more honest management still survive and on these foundations to build up a more stable commercial system.

The report then refers to the increase in the number of prosecutions under the Companies Act.

NANERIC INQUIRY.

A CHINAMAN'S OATH.

CURIOUS SCENE IN COURT.

The Marine Court of Enquiry consisting of Mr. A. W. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Capt. Osborne R. N. R. of the Anchor Line s.s. Castalia, Mr. G. J. Chambers, Master Pilot, and Mr. R. Murdoch, Superintending Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., which is being held at the Esplanade Police Court to enquire into the circumstances under which a collision occurred on the 27th May of the S. S. Naneric with the Victoria Dock wall, was resumed on Wednesday morning.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Government Solicitor, assisted by Commander Shearne, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, appeared for the Government. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the Port Trust; Mr. Jones, solicitor, for the Master and Chief Officer of the S. S. Naneric; Messrs. Payne and Lattey, solicitors, appeared for the owners of the ship; and Mr. M. B. Kolasher with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the pilot.

Mr. D. F. MacDonald, Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company, and Mr. D. Anderson, Chief Engineer, S. S. Clan MacGillveray were the assessors.

Mr. Peter MacGregor, the Chief Engineer of the Naneric, was the first witness called yesterday. Interrogated by Mr. Nicholson, he deposed that the Port boiler was out of work, but of the other two one had steam and the other had a banked fire. There was a pressure of about 140 lbs., in the first, which was kept up for any work that should be required on board. The captain at about five o'clock on the 27th asked him to get up steam to go into dock and to be ready to move at 10-30. It was sufficient notice. At 10-30 they had between 170 and 180 lbs., pressure and he reported to the Captain that he was ready. The engine room clock did not always agree with the clock on the bridge, because of the heat below, but he understood that one of the engineers had gone up and set the clocks before they started. The second engineer was at the telegraph, the fourth was chalking up the movements, and the third was at the pumps. Witness spent a good part of the time in the engine room, but was generally seeing that everything was all right. The man at the telegraph worked the levers. He usually first answered the telegraph and then worked the levers; but there was no appreciable lapse of time between the two. With two engines when at sea they could do eight knots. It was not unusual to have three or four orders a minute when going into dock. His log was copied from the fourth engineer's record. The accident reaulted in no injury to the engine room, and as far as he was concerned, on the evening in question everything was in good condition.

To the Court witness said that the captain didn't come down to the enginee room and notice the pressure. If he did say so it was incorrect.

NOT A SOCIABLE MEETING.

To Mr. Kolasker, who represented the pilot, witness said that he remembered no conversation betewen the captain and himself and the pilot the next morning. There was very little conversation as a matter of fact, and it was not a sociable meeting.

In reply to Mr. Jones witness said that between the order 'to stand by' at 10-25 and the collision there were 25 stops, 16 slow aheads, 7 half aheads, 4 full aheads and 9 full asterns.

To Mr. Payne witnes said that when in London they had gone from Victoria Dock to the Albert Dock Basin most of the time astern. They had a pilot on board and he never heard of any complaint about the steering. On the night of the accident they had gone for nine minutes astern. That was a considerable time and the pressure fell to 150 lbs., but they recovered to 180 lbs., again. He was standing on the front platform of the engine room when the vessel struck. The telegraph was about six yards away and as it had an electric light over it he could note it. Neither the second engineer nor the fourth, who was marking out the orders on the blackboard, made any mistake. He glanced at the work of both from time to time and was satisfied that those officers made no error.

Mr. Nicholson, witness said that in London steamers were moved by tugs, but using their engines.

Mr. Daniel Kerr, second engineer, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he was working the engines on the night in question. He answered the telegraph and moved the engines accordingly. The only particular order he remembered was the order to go astern for nine minutes. He had had no difficulty with the engines. There was close on 180 pounds pressure when the ship struck the wall.

The hearing was adjourned to enable the Court to visit the S. S. Naneric, which is at present lying in Hughes Dry Dock.

On the Court re-assembling, Mr. W. Cambridge, Fourth Engineer, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was in the engine room on the night in question, and it was his duty to record the orders received from the the bridge on the boards. To the best of his ability he recorded the orders correctly. He shouted them out and then wrote them down on the black board, and next transcribed them correctly on a piece of paper. He delivered the piece of paper before he turned into the Chief Engineer, who was on the upper deck then.

Replying to Mr. Kolasker, the witness said all the 126 orders were written on the two boards which had enough room for all of them. As the orders came on the telegraph he shouted them out. He saw that all the orders as given were carried out.

THE PILOT RE-CALLED.

Mr. Deasy, the Pilot, then produced his certificates.

Replying to Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Deasy, said the distance from the spot where the anchor was first let go to the Victoria Dock wall measured nine cables, which distance according to the engineers' log it took 46 minutes to cover.

Replying to Mr. Payne, the witness said he did not go at an even speed. He reversed only once. When he gave the order to let go the port anchor the ship was, in his opinion going ahead. He had been superseded once for dock-master, once for harbour master, and once at his own request for master pilot. The last was due to the fact that the strain of the work of a master pilot was too much.

A CHINAMAN'S OATH.

Hai Ching Hai Chu, boatswain of the Naneric, then stepped into the witness-box and his taking of the oath in Chinese fashion made a curious scene. He was given a cup on which he swore that he would "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and if he failed to do so his soul would break into as many pieces as this." As he spoke the last word he vigorously threw down the cup, which broke into small pieces. The witness examined by Mr. Payne, said he was on the forecastle-head on the night in question, to do whatever, the Chief Officer told him to. He heard an order to let go the port anchor first. When that order was given three men let go the anchor. Two or three minutes afterwards, the order to let go the starboard anchor was given.

Replying to Mr. Kolasker, the witness said it took half a minute to drop the starboard anchor after the order had been received.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT.

CALCUTTA OPERA HOUSE CASE AMICABLY SETTLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

An amicable settlement was reached yesterday in the case of A. E. Duveck Cohen v. Geo Cathro which was called on before the Kyd Street Magistrate.

The complainant is a son of a well-known Municipal Commissioner and proprietor of the Grand Opera House and the accused is the advance agent of Von Arx Co., which was performing in the Opera House. According to the terms of arrangement arrived at between the proprietor of the Grand Opera House and Von Arx Co., the financier, Mr. A. Jones, was to pay Rs. 300 as rent for the Opera House to Mr. Cohen (senior) through the complainant, whose allegation was that while he was taking this sum on the early morning of the 14th ultimo, after the performance, the accused who had nothing whatever to do with the matter, insulted and abused the complainant and defamed him. There was a further charge of having committed assault on the complainant.

After some discussion as to the nature of the apology to be offered by Cathro it was ultimately agreed that the magistrate should record that the accused said that he acted under misapprehension, that he regretted the incident and withdrew all imputations against the complainant.

BELGAUM MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED'S WIFE IN THE BOX.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 2.

With regard to the point raised yesterday by Mr. Norton, the Judge ruled the question regarding the conduct of the panchnama as inadmissible.

A witness, Vishnu deposed to having sold one ornament to Balya Mohite. He did not know who Balya was.

Laxmabai, wife of the first accused, said she could neither read nor write. She was not in Belgaum from March to June. She loved her husband. The allegations regarding her intimacy with Shankar were absolutely false. She wrote no letter, as she could not write. She emphatically denied having written letters and an exercise book.

Cross-examined she said she did not know if Harinana had a mistress. He always slept at home.

Keshav Bodas said Kamalabai was in the school for three years.

Cross-examined he said she was attending school for five or six months only. She was in the infant class, and was mostly absent.

The further cross-examination stands over till the roll-call is produced.

Basganda said he was present at the panchnama of Cellya's house.

Cross-examined, he said, there were signs of recent plastering in the wall. There were no inmates in the house, which was not locked.

Basrur, Sub-Inspector, said he reported Shankar's disappearance. The D. S. P. asked him to register Harinana's complaint against Shankar for breach of trust. Harinana made no complaint. He registered the complaint against Harinana, and searched Harinana's house and shop. He made a panchnama.

Cross-examined, he said he received information on the 19th June. All the information was reported to the D. S. P. He did not believe all the information to be true. He did not know the date of the murder definitely, and had no search warrant when the house was searched. He acted under section 165. He searched Gangudhar Rao's house without a warrant, and attached a paper of instructions given by Harinana to Deshpande.

BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR.

ONE BURIED ALIVE: TWO INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

A fatal accident occurred at the Malda water-works on Tuesday evening. While the municipality was experimenting the strength and capacity of a newly constructed reservoir of water it suddenly burst. One boy was buried alive and two others were seriously injured.

DOUBLE MURDER IN BOMBAY.

TWO PATHANS STABBED TO DEATH.

A shocking double murder was committed on Wednesday night in Bombay, when a Young Pathan named Mahomedali Khan Nadirshah, it is alleged, stabbed two other Pathans named Banekhan and Chunandkhan, aged about 30 and 32 respectively. The wounds proved fatal, and the two unfortunate victims died within a few minutes on the spot. After committing the murder at the corner of Gujar and Doctor Streets, Mahomedali Khan made off towards Pydownie with the large blood stained clasp kinfe, with which he had done the victims to death, in his hand, but he was arrested.

From enquiries made by Inspector O'Brien and from what transpired at the inquest held yesterday by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Corner, it would appear that on Wednesday night about midnight the three men, who where all natives of Rampur and had been living in Gujar Street, had a quarrel. It is further alleged that Mahomedali Khan took out a large clasp knife from his pocket and stabbed Banekhan on the left side of the neck, inflicting a deep gash. Banekhan fell staggering. Mahomedali Khan, it is further alleged, next stabbed Chunandkhan with the same knife. Wounded in the stomach, Chunandkhan also fell, and the two unfortunate Pathans succumbed to their injuries shortly after.

Mahomedali Khan, who was somewhat injured on the back of his head, was taken to hospital. At the inquest the bodies were identified, and further enquiry was adjourned.

JEWISH BOY SUCCUMBS AFTER TAKING MEDICINE.

At the morgue yesterday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Jabloon Moses, a Beni Israel boy, aged about 6 years.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the son of Moses Abraham, a clerk, residing at Oomercarry.

Moses Abraham deposed that about 7 p.m. on Tuesday his brother Judah went to Dr. Moses, who gave him a purgative powder for the deceased. He further said that the powder was given to the deceased the next morning by another brother named Aaron. About 10 or 11 a.m. the deceased commenced vomiting, and Dr. Moses was sent for at about noon. The doctor told his brother that there was no reason to fear, advised him to give the deceased syrup of lemon and sugar, and said he would call at 6 p.m. As the doctor had not come at 8 p.m., witness's brother fetched Dr. Patel, who examined the child and said that there was no pulse and that the child was breathing with difficulty. Dr. Patel prescribed for the child, who, however, died before the medicine could be brought. The witness got no doctor during the day to see the deceased as the doctor had told him that he would come.

Questioned by Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, who appeared for Dr. Moses, the witness said he had asked his brother to get a purgative medicine for the deceased. Dr. Moses had been treating the brother for bronchitis, and he had been progressing well recently.

Dr. Dosabhoy Cowasji Patel deposed that when he saw the deceased he was in a state of collapse and breathing his last. He gave the prescription but said it would be no use. The father told him that a powder had been given the deceased by a doctor. A prescription of one grain calomel, one grain santonine and three grains bi-carbonate of soda would not produce the symptoms he saw.

Replying to Mr. Solomon, Dr. Patel said the prescription produced was a proper one for a child. He thought there would have been a chance of saving the child's life if he had been treated at about 10 or 11 a.m. provided there was no other complaint. He could not say what the child died from.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. ANDREW YULE REAPPOINTED AGENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Co., was held yesterday in compliance with the requisitions of a certain number of shareholders holding one-tenth and upwards of the issued capital. Mr. Wamklyn presided.

The following resolution was before the meeting:—

That the mercantile firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co of Calcutta being formerly appointed to be and acting as Managing Agents of the Bengal Coal Company by an agreement dated the November 13th, 1908, be hereafter removed from their office.

As no shareholder present would propose the above resolution the meeting was dissolved.

At a second meeting which followed immediately it was unanimously decided to authorize the reappointment of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co as Managing Agents of the company for a period of five years commencing from 1st July 1914.

In closing the meeting the Chairman thanked the shareholders representing over two-thirds of the company's capital for supporting the board.

A representative of one of the conveners of the original meeting congratulated the Managing Agents on behalf of his principal on the retention of their services.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 1st July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

GODOWN OR OFFICE.

INTERESTING POINT DECIDED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

AIMAI, WIFE OF MR. H. A. WADIA, v. MESSRS. A. M. MEHTA & Co., AND MESSRS. P. CHRYSLAL & Co.

An interesting point came up before Mr. Justice Macleod in the above suit on a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from using the plaintiff's premises at Elphinstone Circle "otherwise than in terms of the Agreement for lease dated the 23rd of January, 1914."

The plaintiff is the owner of certain premises in Elphinstone Circle. The first defendants are marble merchants and lesees of the said premises. The second defendants are a firm carrying on business as cotton merchants in Bombay, to whom the premises were sub-let by the first defendants.

The facts leading up to the present notice of motion were as follows:—The plaintiff let the ground floor of the said premises to the first defendants by a lease dated the 23rd of January, 1914, "to be used for the purposes of an office showroom an godown." The first defendants were entitled under the agreement to sublet or relet the same for the purposes above mentioned.

The plaintiff in her affidavit alleged that the defendants used the ground floor as a workshop for cutting, moulding, dressing and breaking stones and marble, caused a nuisance and annoyance, to her other tenants and neighbours. She had therefore to file a suit against him to restrain him from so using the ground-floor.

On an interlocutory application in that suit, an interim-injunction was granted against the defendants restraining them from using the ground-floor otherwise than as an office show-room and go-down" as mentioned in the lease. A *rule nisi* was also granted, which up to now had not been brought on for arguement.

As a result of this injunction the first defendants A. M. Mehta and Co., sub-let the ground-floor to the second defendants who used it as a godown and stored pressed cotton-bales there. The plaintiff objected to her premises being used for storing cotton-bales and a second suit was filed by her against the first and second defendants to restrain them from using the premises for storing cotton-bales. A notice of motion dated 30th June, 1914, was taken out at the instance of the plaintiff calling upon defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained "from using and occupying the premises otherwise than in terms of the Agreement and from storing cotton in the same premises."

This notice came on for arguement before his Lordship yesterday morning.

Mr. Bhadurjee on behalf of the plaintiff appeared in support of the notice.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the first defendants, and Mr. Nicholson for the second defendants. Mr. Kanga, for the first defendants, urged that no case for an injunction had been made out in the plaintiff's affidavit, as there was no breach of terms which were that the ground floor could be used as "an office, show-room and godown." Counsel submitted that the "and" should be read disjunctively and not conjunctively and therefore meant "or," so that the defendants were entitled to use the premises for "any" of the above three purposes and not for all together, as argued by Mr. Bhadurjee. The fifth clause of the Agreement gave a right to sublet to the first defendants and it would be therefore necessary if the arguement of the other side were correct to find a sub-tenant who wanted it for all the three purposes together. The document was not drawn up by lawyers.

Counsel further said that according to a plan of the premises given to them the ground-floor was divided into three parts and only a portion of these had been used for storing cotton-bales. Accepting, therefore, even Mr. Bhadurjee's contention it could not be said that the whole premises had been used as a godown.

It was not unusual in that locality to find places for storing cotton. Counsel mentioned three or four places in the locality where cotton was stored. Counsel submitted that no case had been made out for an injunction, and that in any event an injunction against storing cotton should not be granted at all.

Mr. Nicholson, who supported Mr Kanga, submitted that his clients the second defendants, had no notice of the covenant. They did not even know that their lessor was a lessee from a third party. Counsel urged that, in construing these words the understanding of the parties must be looked to; and as to that there was no doubt as the plaintiffs themselves in their plaint in a previous suit understood the word "and" as meaning "or." Counsel then urged the hardship an injunction would inflict upon the second defendants who would have to leave these premises which were admirably adapted for the purposes of storing bales, and find new premises at short notice. If the construction contended for by the plaintiffs were allowed, it would be difficult to find a tenant who would use the premises for all the three purposes together.

Mr. Bhadurjee, for the plaintiff, said that the sum total of the affidavits filed by both the defendants is that "we have hired the godowns, the first defendant was entitled to let it as a godown only, and the second defendant was entitled to use it as such." He contended that on a strict construction of the terms the defendants cannot use the premises as a godown only but must also use them as an office and a showroom as well.

His Lordship—But the whole ground floor is not used as a godown. How are the terms of the lease infringed by using the two compartments only as a godown.

Mr. Bhadurjee—Because it is not utilised as a showroom or an office.

His Lordship—Do you want an order from me compelling them to use it as an office?

Mr. Bhadurjee—No my Lord. I want an order preventing them from using it otherwise than according to the terms of the lease.

His Lordship—That would be compelling them to use it as an office.

Mr. Bhadurjee, continuing said that his Lordship should give effect to all the words in the lease and not only to the word "godown". He also cited section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act.

His Lordship, in discharging the notice with costs, after reciting the above facts said that although the terms of the lease were "office show-room and go-down" it could not be said that the defendants were committing a breach of the terms, in occupying only a portion of the ground floor for storing cotton. They were at present entitled to use a part as godown for storing bales. "Whether it would be a breach if they filled up the wholly place with cotton bales I could not say at present" said his Lordship. There was no case made out for an injunction and the notice was discharged with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff, Messrs. Vatcha & Co.

Attorneys for the first defendants, Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsy.

Attorneys for the second defendants Messrs. Little and Co.

WIDOW SUES HER BROTHER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GAJARABAI *v.* SHAMRAO S. TALPADE.

This is a suit field by the plaintiff, a widow, against her brother to recover from him certain ornaments securities and a currency note of Rs. 100 which she alleges she deposited with him in 1905. The ornaments were some of those presented to her at the time of her marriage by her husband's family, her father's family and by the husband himself. The securities consisted of a Municipal bond of Rs. 500 and two Government promissory notes for Rs. 100 each, which she purchased out of her savings from presents made to her by her relations from time to time. The plaintiff became a widow at a very early age, and after her husband's death she continued to live with her husband's family. It was owing to some dispute with her husband's brother that she left the house in 1905 and went to stay with the defendant, the brother to whom she delivered over the ornaments and securities referred to above. The defendant denied having received the ornaments and the securities, and stated that any ornaments that might have belonged to the plaintiff came into their mother's possession and were disposed of by her with the knowledge of the plaintiff to pay off the debts of her son-in-law, and that he was not responsible for the same. As to the securities he said that these were purchased out of the sale proceeds of an ornament given by the plaintiff's mother to her to sell, and that the same belonged to the mother's estate and not to her.

The hearing of the suit is being proceeded with.

Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Desai and Mr. Jardine for the defendants.

Attorneys for plaintiff: Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharmsey.

Attorneys for defendants: Messrs. Little and Co.

A WILL DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BHAGUBAI, WIDOW *v.* KASHIBAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the eighth defendant for interim maintenance of Rs. 150 per month to her out of the estate of the late Sitaram Laxman Naik.

The present suit has been filed by the plaintiff, one of the widows of the late Sitaram Laxman Naik, against Kashibai, the other widow of Sitaram, and the executors and the legatees under the will of the said Sitaram, for administration of the estate of the deceased. Some time ago the eighth defendant, Radhabai Govind, was admitted as a party defendant. The said Radhabai alleged that she was the kept mistress of the deceased, Sitaram Naik, and she should be made a party to the suit.

Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the eighth defendant in support of the notice of motion of 27th June, 1914.

Mr. Setalvad appeared to show cause against the notice on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the first and second defendants to show cause against the notice.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the third defendant to show cause against the notice.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for the eighth defendant, submitted that the plaintiff and the first defendant were widows of the deceased. The second defendant was a nephew and one of the executors of the deceased. The fourth, fifth and sixth defendants were the legatees under the will of the deceased. The present notice of motion was for an order that a sum of Rs. 150 per month should be given to the eighth defendant from the estate of Sitaram Laxman Naik. His client had been recently added as a party defendant; and as he had been the kept mistress up to Sitaram's death. This being an administration suit, she was made a party.

The Judge: In Aishabai's case, Mr. Justice Tyebji granted interim maintenance, and the Appeal Court set aside the order on the ground that until the right was established, there could not be any order for maintenance.

Mr. Bahadurjee: Here the right is not disputed.

Mr. Setalvad: It is absolutely disputed. She has signed a release, and now she says that she signed it under misrepresentation. Until they establish that at the hearing, they have no right.

Mr. Bahadurjee: The Court will not take notice of that document until the document is proved before the Court to be binding. As a matter of fact we were receiving maintenance. The first defendant, Kashibai, was giving us moneys and clothes until Sitaram's death.

The Judge: What does it matter if some one paid it voluntarily?

His Lordship passed an order discharging the notice of motion, and said that until she established her right, he did not think that she could ask for maintenance. The notice of motion was, therefore, discharged. Costs of the eighth defendant reserved. Costs of other parties were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for defendants:—Unwalla, Pirozsha and Papa; Vachha and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SIND-BALUCHISTAN BANK CASE.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

NOOR MAHOMED MOOSA AND TEKCHAND GOPALDASS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In this case both the accused had filed separate appeals in the High Court. The facts of the case appeared in yesterday's issue. On the sitting of the Court Mr. Godinho resumed his argument, and said that the prosecution had railed to prove that the drawer of the first *hundi*, Nabi Bux, was an imaginary person and as accused No. 2 had got this *hundi* from accused No. 1, it was for the latter to explain who this Nabi Bux was. The second *hundi* signed by Alimahomed was also produced by accused No. 1, and he was responsible for producing the same. As to misrepresentations, accused No. 2, had no reason to induce the complainant to make advances. The complainant's conduct in renewing the *hundis* showed that he was alive to the situation of accused No. 1. The evidence on the point of misrepresentation was that of the complainant uncorroborated by any independent witnesses, was of a very weak character and could not sustain a charge of cheating as alleged. Had there been any fraud practised on the complainant he would have informed the Bank authorities and Mr. Ganpatrai, when the Bank management was taken from him. He would not have advanced accused No. 1, a further sum of Rs. 500, on a promissory note. The whole story was inconsistent and irreconcilable and threw a great doubt on the complainant's version. Finally, he submitted that whatever, might have been the circumstances under which the Bank suffered his client was not a party to the specific charges instituted against him and which had not been satisfactorily proved by the prosecution. He therefore should be acquitted.

The Hon. the Advocate-General was not called upon by their Lordships.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, and the sentences.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in the course of the judgment said that the allegation was that the two accused conspired together, and by deceiving the manager at the time of the opening of the Bombay Branch of the Sind and Baluchistan Bank, induced him to advance a sum of three thousand rupees on a hundi which in fact was a false document, and bore the name of an imaginery person. The first accused, in offering the explanation of the circumstances, tried to throw the blame on the second, and the second on the first, with the result on the mind of the Court that neither of them had acted honestly consequently the two accused were dishonest participators in the money derived from the Bank. The charge set out with great and unnecessary exactitude the particular false statement more to the manager on the strength of which the Bank manager advanced money. It could not be believed that months later the Bank manager would possibly remember so exactly what was said. However, it was a mere technical defect, but there was clear evidence besides that of the misrepresentations. Accused No. 1, though not actually present in the room at the time of making those representations was about the office and had come to support him. Substantially the offence was made out. The Court was unable to say that the manager was not deceived by these representations. Convictions and sentences were confirmed and bail bonds were to be cancelled after the arrest of the accused.

Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Godinho for the second accused.

The Advocate-General instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1914.

Chamber Boar for Saturday the 4th of July 1914.

Before The Honorable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Directions on Commissioner's special Report.

O S 298-08—Raghavaya N & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Kawasji Byramji Golwalla Jehangir S M & ors & Hiralal Vachha & Co.
Chamber Matters for disposal.

H J J 1-13—Daphtary F D Bhanishankar Krishnaram & anr. v. Bai Gomtibai widow 18-6-14.

App No 36-11-932-10—Jamsetji R & D R D Sethana v. Hirji Dossa Purnanand & Co 18-6-14.

279-09—Khanderao L & M Hirji alias Guja Narayen v. Gangabai widow & ors 29-6-14.

App No 47-13-917-12—Vachha and Co Bapuji Dossabhai Patell v. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhai & anr 30-6-14.

791-11—Vachha & Co Shapurji N. Chandabhoy & Co v. Bapuji Dossabhai Patel. 30-6-14.

193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhubai v. Soonderbai widow Soonderdas & Co 30-6-14.

685-13—Motichand & D Sheth Lalbhoy Tricurillot Kacharabhoy Kasturchand Gandhi Captain & Vaidya a 30-6-14.

O S 396-14—Pestonji R H & Co Phirozsha Jamsetji Todiwalla & ors v. Bai Dinbai widow & ors. 15-6-14.
For Dismissal.

392-14—Soonderdas & Co Bhimji Meghji v. Venilal Ramdas & ors Malvi H M & R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

341-13—Shroff D & D Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshankar Talpade Little & Co.

930-13—Bick M R & Co Gullamhussein Essaji v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

931-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. Chandalal Kushalji a firm Dipchet & P.

496-13—Manecklal & T Kundlik Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduba Panduji Banker & ors Manecklal & T Y Sm. B & Co.

1312-12—Nadersha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.

853-13—Jam R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas Ragh N & Co.

1113-13—Payne & Co Cassamally Jairajbhai Peir v. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B. & Co.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Kerimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Mulji.

984-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand a

649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai v. Pithoba Narayen Venum.

310-14—Bhai K & G SeskaranSamirmal v. Poonamchand Karmdan Daph F & D.

1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radhabai widow & anr Ragh N & Co Sm B & Co.

716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ard H D & Co. In person.

389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdoola Haji Dawood and ors v. Hormusji Nasservanji Vakil and ors. Payne and Co.

1096-13—Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and R. (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).

1060-13—Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co Jam R & D Mott & D.

MAETERLINCK CONVINCED BY MUHAMED.

POET AND THINKING HORSE

The upholders of the "thinking horse" have found a friend in Maurice Maeterlinck. In the "Neue Rundschau" for June the Belgian poet describes a visit to the animals of Herr Krall in Elberfeld, which has resulted in his complete conversion.

His first introduction was to Muhamed, with whom he soon struck up a warm friendship, so warm indeed that Maeterlinck appears to have had some difficulty in restraining the animal's exuberant desire to lick and kiss him. Muhamed passed the usual spelling tests and others in the presence and the absence of Herr Krall, but in his test in mathematics Maeterlinck seems to have been unfortunate. His own complete ignorance of the science and his nervous haste led him to set Muhamed tasks to which no solution was possible, and in the end both horse and poet had to be rescued by Herr Krall.

Maeterlinck can give no explanation for the horse's strange powers. "If there is no difference between the subconsciousness of men and animals, if," he writes, "one must put down to subconsciousness all that one cannot attribute to intelligence, then the revelation becomes still more perplexing. We must then grant to the horse—and in the same way to all other living things—a sense analogous to that which lies buried under the veil of our reason.

"It is clear that the endless mystery of figures can be expressed by a few simple gestures easily within the reach of most animals. But who knows, if we could bring a horse or dog along the right way, whether they could not express by the same movements still other mysteries? We have been able to give them a more or less clear idea of the value of some figures and perhaps of the meaning of certain simple arithmetical processes, and that appears to have been enough to open to them the most secret regions of mathematics, where all questions are answered in advance. Could we now impress upon them a corresponding idea of the future, and give them at the same time the means of translating what they see in it, it is hardly too fantastic to conclude that they would have in the same way the entry into strange visions of another kind, which have been preserved from our jealous intelligence."

The result of all this is for Maeterlinck almost a new philosophy. "We might almost believe that a shudder of awakening, never before experienced, is spreading itself over every living thing, that a new force and impatience is varifying the spiritual atmosphere and is making itself felt in the animal world as well. A new word goes from mouth to mouth, and the same manifestations come from all four corners of the world to force themselves upon our attention. It is as if the dumb and stubborn spirit of the universe, which has hidden itself in busy silence, from the silence of the stones, flowers, and insects, to the silence of the stars—as if this spirit is at last to betray some secret, through which we shall learn to know it better, or through which it will learn to know itself."

Whether the sceptics will be any more convinced by the imagination of the poet than by the observation of those scientists who have already declared in favour of the thinking horse is doubtful. For himself M. Maeterlinck has no doubts.

EXTENSION OF POLICE ACT TO SIND

The Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to extend the Bombay Act IV of 1912 (an Act further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890) with the exception of section 4 of the said Act, and Section 1 of Bombay Act V of 1913 (an Act further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902) to the whole of the Province of Sind.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind the powers conferred on the Governor in Council, as the Local Government of the Province of Sind, by section 39-A of the Bombay District Police Act 1890 (Bombay IV of 1890).

"THE TALKING DOG OF MANNHEIM."

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES.

After the "thinking horses of Elberfeld" comes the "talking dog of Mannheim." Attention has already been called by a correspondent of "The Times" to the alleged performances of Rolf. For the following particulars "Popular Science Siftings" is responsible.

Frau Moeckel, the owner of the dog, was teaching her children arithmetic, and the youngest failed to answer a simple question. As she felt the child should be able to answer it, she was administering a "slight correction" when Rolf, the dog, crept from under the table and looked at her with an expression so human that she forgot the lesson and cried:

"Oh, Freda, look at Rolf. He seems to understand what we are saying Rolf," she went on addressing the dog, "how much does 2 multiplied by 2 make?"

And, to the astonishment of all, he rapped out 4 with his paw.

They set him some more simple problems, all of which he answered. Then realising his powers, they began to train him until he finally was able to extract cube root and go through other intricate calculations. Also he learned to spell.

Then he began to attract attention, and scientific men came to see him, just as they had gone to see the "thinking horses" of Elberfeld. Among them were Dr. Duchatel, Vice-President of the Psychic Society of France, and Dr. Mackenzie. They set the questions themselves, and they vouch for it that the answers were spontaneous, not prompted by any code and not the result of telepathy.

"What do you like best to do?" they asked Rolf.

"Laks esn (Lachs essen)—eat salmon," was the reply. (Rolf always abbreviates his sentence and he spells phonetically.)

"But," said Dr. Mackenzie, "a clever dog like you must like something better than eating. Even pigs eat. What else do you like?"

Rolf reflected for a moment, then spelled out "Bildr (Bilder)—pictures." And he is fond of looking at highly coloured illustrations.

Then, in the course of another conversation, Dr. Mackenzie put this question:

"Do you like to work, Rolf?"

"Nein—no!"

"Then why do you work?" he was asked.

"Muss—must," came the answer.

"What would happen if you didn't?"

He thought a minute and then replied "Hib (Hieb)—blow!"

Now, he had never been struck in his life, so this answer created a sensation, which was further increased when, on looking at Rolf, they discovered him to be wagging his tail, seemingly in delighted appreciation of a good joke.

Finally, after a careful and extended investigation, Dr. Mackenzie reported:

"After having assured myself that all normal methods of communication were impossible I was forced to the conclusion that the animal really thinks, and that education is the explanation of the case—using this word in its largest possible sense. The animal really reasons."

And Dr. Duchatel thus corroborates his colleague's statement: "One must admit that the animal really comprehends what he does when he calculates, when he reads, when he writes; in a word, that he thinks for himself."

That Rolf considers himself and his friends, Iela, a dog, and Daisy, a cat, superior to the rest of animals, is seen by this story. The family were one day discussing the dogs, and the talk turned to the subject of eating. Germans are careful to make a distinction in this matter between animals and human beings, using the word fressen for the former and essen for the latter. Rolf knew the distinction, and consequently, to make clear his peculiar position, interposed, in the conversation.

"Rolf essen," he declared.

"Indeed," said Frau Moeckel, "it isn't fressen then? How about Iela?"

"Iela essen, and Daisy essen," he answered. "Schwein fressen!" Which shows that he considers himself human at least.

Not long after this Herr Moeckel came home and informed the family that a cousin of his had just become engaged to an English birl by the name of Daisy. Immediately the dog began to rap, and in his own alphabet spelled out: "She has the same name as the cat!" No one had thought of this until the fact was pointed out by Rolf.

And, as in this case, most of his remarks are quite spontaneous, interjected in the general conversation and voicing individual opinions. One of the most remarkable things he has said, however, was in answer to a question. He was asked to explain what autumn meant, and, eschewing all trite description, he thoughtfully replied:

"When they find apples."

Here is another amusing incident which shows that Rolf talks quite spontaneously. He and his "wife," Iela, were having a bath, and, to the astonishment of their owners, little "inhabitants" were found upon Iela. They were commenting upon this fact when Rolf began to tap with his paw. His own nickname for himself is "Lol" and, upon following his communication, it was found to be: "Lol fil flo; Ila fir (Lol viel floh; Iela vieler)—Lol has fleas, but Iela has more" Whereupon he wagged his tail and looked highly delighted!

Rolf understands, too, the meaning of pointed words which gives rise to the hope that one day he will read. A page was shown him on which was the word Mannheim, the name of the town where he lives. He looked at it for some time, and, upon being asked what it meant, said: "Mannheim—the rest I cannot understand, which is very funny!"

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July, 2.)

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Lieut. J. de la H. Cordon, Assistant Resident at Aden, with effect from the 8th July 1914.

Lieutenant Zorawar Singh, Commandant Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, is granted privilege leave combined with leave on private affairs upto the 28th November 1914.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., District Judge, Kanara, has been granted privilege leave for five weeks with effect from the 27th May, 1914, in continuation of the Civil Court vacation of the Kanara District.

Mr G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, and Mr. R. W. Johnson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad to be Magistrates of the Second Class in their respective districts.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, with effect from the 16th June, 1914, the following appointments:—

Mr. H. H. Wadia, Borrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master High Court, Bombay.

Mr. S. G. Kamalakar, Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Junior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Lieut. J. P. Wylie, 1st Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), to be Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain S. M. Castle relieved.

Captain O. H. C. Molony, Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 6th June 1914.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed Assistant Collector of Customs, Karachi, with effect from 20th June 1914.

The Rev. A. C. Ashworth, Chaplain of Satara, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar vice the Rev. J. L. C. Dart, proceeding on leave.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to solemnize marriages is granted to Colonel W. Stevens, officer of the Salvation Army.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain Kenneth Hartley Heathcote Kennedy is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st June 1914.

Mr. H. DeSa, L.M.&S., to be Honorary Assistant Obstetric Physician, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, up to the 30th September 1914, vice Dr. Dhanjibhai Pestanji Sethna, M.D., resigned.

Mr. E. E. Coombs to be Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay.

Captain J. Smalley, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure.

Dr J. F. D'Mello, L.M.&S., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H. (Cantab.), to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western Registration District.

The leave granted to Mr. F. Wright, Superintending Engineer, has been further extended by four months' extraordinary leave without pay on medical certificate.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Mr. Sitaram Lakshman Joshi, LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in Courts of the Khandesh District in lieu of the one he held for the Nasik District.

Military Assistant Surgeon L. G. Scott has been attached to the J. J. Hospital Bombay, for duty with effect from the forenoon of 18th June 1914.

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A GOSSIP ABOUT BOMBAY.

PORT DEVELOPMENTS.

The article which appears with this title by "Asiaticus" in the "National Review" commences with a survey of the progress of the port of Bombay and its trade. The writer after quoting statistics on this subject continues:—

The Alexandra Dock, opened by Lord Hardinge, has a basin accommodation of 50 acres, three miles of quays, and a dry dock 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. Other extensions are approaching completion. At the new mole ocean mail steamers will berth alongside the express trains, which will carry passengers over the main lines of India at a speed worthy to be compared with the best trains of Continental Europe. The railway connections with the docks are to be enormously enlarged, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has in hand an expenditure on improvements which is reckoned in millions. The old cotton "green" at Colaba, recently the scene of so many inexplicable fires, is to disappear, and the cotton and grain and seeds and manganese ore which make up the bulk of Bombay exports will be accommodated on a big reclamation space of 580 acres close to the new docks. The Port Trust alone are spending £6,500,000, on these improvements, and when their work is done the berthing accommodation of the port will be increased threefold. The dry dock will take a Dreadnought, and is certainly large enough to hold the biggest ship likely to traverse the Suez Canal in our time. It has a depth over the blocks of 33 feet 6 inches. The depth of the new dock is 37 feet 6 inches.

This magnificent extension of the port of Bombay, which is here only summarily and partially sketched, writes "Asiaticus" in the "National Review," is chiefly due to the genius and foresight of two remarkable men. One is Sir Walter Hughes, now perhaps almost the only living representative of that older race of engineers who, in the Public Works Department, have left enduring records of their work in India. Slow of speech, quiet in manner, but gifted with far-seeing judgment, great courage, and exceptional tenacity, Sir Walter Hughes for many years devoted himself heart and soul to the development of the port of Bombay. It is gratifying to think that, still hale and vigorous and busy in the practice of his profession in England, he was able to return to India and stand on the deck of the Lhassa to see the completion of his great enterprise. With him was associated Mr. P. G. Messent, the Port Trust Engineer. Most Port Trusts, when they plan great works, employ engineers of world wide fame. The Bombay Port Trust knew their man, and were well aware that in Mr. Messent they possessed an engineer of very unusual capacity, who understood their requirements and was fully equal to his exacting task. They trusted him and events showed that they were not mistaken in their confidence.

The opening of these great works at Bombay is an event of Imperial importance as was shown by the warm congratulatory telegrams sent by King George and Queen Alexandra. At a time when the news from India is not always of the most comfortable kind, it is good to be able to turn and contemplate so striking an example of solid progress.

THE MODERN MAIL STEAMERS.

For the older race of Anglo-Indians, the recent ceremonies will suggest reflections upon the many changes which have been witnessed in Bombay in the last twenty years. In two decades the city has in many respects grown almost out of recognition, and the only factor which seems to remain unalterable is the obsolete speed of the mail steamers. Yet even the steamers have seen their changes, too, for twenty years ago the old Ancona and the Kaiser-i-Hind were still running into Bombay Harbour from the China seas. Such splendid vessels as the Maloja and the Mantua were then undreamed of. No one outside the hotels now takes much notice of the departure of the mail steamers, but in those days it was still an event. Half European Bombay flocked aboard "the mail" on Saturday morning, and lingered over the generous lunch which the P. and O. Company used to serve, with splendid indifference, to any one who chanced to wander into the saloon. The warming bell generally had to be sounded half a dozen times when the moment came to weigh anchor, and the P. and O. officials breathed secret prayers of thanksgiving when plague regulations and the Venice Convention put an end for ever to this ancient custom. Soon the landing of passengers in launches and the drive through streets blocked with cotton-laden bullock carts will have ended also, and be only a disagreeable memory; but it may be predicted that when the old iron-roofed shed at Ballard Pier has vanished, and passengers step straight from a palatial steamer into a resplendent train, they will still be found grumbling at the P. and O.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

Perhaps nowhere in Bombay have greater changes been seen than in the neighbourhood of the Apollo Bunder, the "Gateway of India." No one quite knows how the Apollo Bunder got its name, though the late Mr. James Douglas, Bombay's ablest antiquarian, was wont to trace it to the corruption of a native word. The Bunder is really a broad terraced sea-wall opposite the naval anchorage. Twenty years ago it was not a very impressive landing place, for beyond it was a stretch of waste ground. At sunset hundreds of Mahomedans who had been "eating the air" by the sea-wall were accustomed to spread their praying carpets on the Bunder and kneel in prayer with their faces turned towards Mecca. The only building was the small structure, long ago, demolished, which was the original Green and Reed's restaurant. Both Green and Reed were notable men in their day, and generations of Englishmen in Bombay have eaten Karachi oysters beneath their low and exceedingly hot veranda on the edge of the sea. Green and Reed have both passed away, and the great restaurant which still preserves thir name, and maintains their reputation for good cooking, is now an annexe of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. The site of the hotel was then a little harbour, and by its slip stood the boathouse of the Bombay Gymkhana. Rowing was still popular in Bombay in those days, as it ought to be to-day. The Gymkhana possessed some good pairs and fours, and in the evening one could enjoy a pleasant pull towards the docks. The decision of the Port Trust to reclaim the slip put and end to rowing. Some of us wanted the Gymkhana to build a new boathouse near the Ballard Pier, but the hunting men swarmed in from the suburb of Bandora, twelve miles away, and killed the scheme. The boats were taken out to Bandora Creek, but as no one cared to row in that muddy inlet the sport soon languished. It was a selfish and a foolish decision.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURE.

Beyond the site of the old boathouse the late Mr. Tata reared his majestic hotel, and only his heirs know how many lakhs he spent upon the foundations alone. The wiseacres said that so mighty a building—there is no hotel like it in the East—would soon collapse, but these dismal prophecies are forgotton to-day. The chief trouble he had with foundations was when he made a big Turkish bath underground. The subsoil water leaked into the swimming bath and it had to be closed. The shining dome of the hotel, which is visible far out at sea, is covered with bits of broken china like most of the floors. Mr. Tata wanted to put a big search light on the dome, but the marine authorities objected on the ground that it would confuse navigators approaching the port. Massive architecture is a characteristic of the new Bombay. The fashion was set by the late Mr. F. W. Stevens, who built as though for eternity. The tremendous Victoria Terminus of which he was the architect, is ponderous and enduring as one of the old cathedrals. So, too, is the Corporation building opposite, another pile of immense solidity. Architects of the Taj Mahal Hotel followed his example, and its walls are of enormous strength. Mr. Stevens designed the Yacht Club Chambers, which now dominate the Apollo Bunder, and made them as strong as a formidable castle. The Yacht Club itself, which is the work of Mr. Charles Adams, is perhaps more in keeping with tropical requirements. Broad verendahs are not so imposing as domes and rounded towers, but they are cooler. Even the Yacht Club has been largely transformed in the last twenty years, and its new and lofty dining-room with twirling electric fans is a great change from the old low room with hand-pulled punkhas. Yet it is doubtful whether the change is for the better.

THE CLUB QUESTION.

Another change with has been witnessed in the last two decades is manifested in the intense jealousy with which the Yacht Club is now regarded by some sections of the Indian community in Bombay. The Parsees are the principal exponents of the antagonism, which once almost led to the ruin of the Apollo Bunder. They started a scheme for the erection of a Parsee Yacht Club in front of the Yacht Club Chambers, and very nearly got it carried. Out of that scheme grew the club on the top of Green and Reed's present building, to which no Europeans are admitted.

In my experience the feeling about the admission of Indians to English clubs exists chiefly in Bombay, and is not very visible elsewhere in India; and in Bombay it centres almost exclusively upon the Yacht Club. The reason is obvious. The Yacht Club has a beautiful lawn on the sea, where the English residents and their wives and daughters assemble towards sunset for tea. The Apollo Bunder adjoins the lawn, and the Bunder happens to be the only spot where the citizens of Bombay can conveniently gather and look out upon their lovely harbour at eventide. Crowds of wealthy Indians drive down to the Bunder, which has become a fashionable promenade. They look across at the cool green lawn of the Yacht Club, and are embittered by the knowledge that they may not enter there. The bitterness has grown very real, but it is very unreasonable, and arises largely from a lack of knowledge of the principles of clubs. Any clubless Englishman might, with just as little reason, feel indignant every time he passed the Athenæum Club, or White's, or the Marlborough, or any other London Club.

"Oh, but," says the Radical traveller, "there is a very great difference. In Bombay there is a racial bar." That is quite true, but it is instituted for very practical reasons. There is no city in India where the Indian and the English communities are on better or more intimate terms than in Bombay. The intermingling grows rather than lessens. There is no Englishman long resident in Bombay who cannot say that some of his best and closest friends are Indians. He would gladly welcome his own Indian friends to his clubs, as he does to his house. Why does he not do so? There are four reasons. The first is that the bulk of the Englishmen resident in Bombay are business men. They fear—and the fear is justified—that once the club doors are thrown open, pressure of an irresistible kind may be brought to bear upon them to nominate Indians with whom they have business relations, who may not always be "clubbable" men. The second reason is that if some eligible Indians—of whom there are admittedly many—were admitted, they might in turn propose others not so eligible. The English element might in time become submerged. The third reason is that whereas English club members and committees have recognised standards of eligibility for men of their own race, they might often be unable to tell whether the Indians who went up for election were suitable or not. The fourth, and most vital, reason is that the bulk of the people of India will not eat with Englishmen, or allow Englishmen to meet their womenfolk in social intercourse and in clubs where English ladies foregather Englishmen resolutely decline to break down their own barriers while religion and immemorial custom erect invulnerable barriers against themselves. The racial exclusiveness of the English clubs in Bombay inflicts a wounding hardship upon a few Indian gentlemen, some of whom I am proud to number among my friends. Nevertheless, I believe it to be wisely conceived. No one who has long studied this question can fail to come to the conclusion that a change in this matter would not at present make for greater amity, as Radical tourists hastily suppose, but would inevitably produce far greater discord. Moreover the present system will not always endure. Most thoughtful men who know Bombay conditions well consider, now that in time a change may come; but it is best that it should come very slowly, and the hour is not yet ripe for a beginning. Should such a change ever be made the principal difficulties would have to be overcome first by placing a definite limit upon the number of Indian members admitted to any English club, second, by retaining solely in English hands the control of what are essentially English institutions.

Meanwhile, the admirable Orient Club, which in recent years has flourished apace, furnishes Bombay with a welcome resort where Englishmen and Indians can meet upon a common footing.

I have wandered far from my original theme, though not very far from the Apollo Bunder. That historic spot is now to undergo further reclamation and enlargement, chiefly in response to a suggestion from King George. When the King landed in India to hold his Imperial Durbar at Delhi, a temporary gateway, surmounted with domes, was erected upon the Bunder. His Majesty expressed a wish that the gateway, or some structure resembling it, might be reproduced in a permanent form. Out of this suggestion has grown a scheme for a great increase in the size of the Bunder, and the building of a huge gateway pavilion containing halls in which the elect can assemble to meet future monarchs and Viceroys. The conception of the original temporary structure was not adhered to, on the ground that it resembled an Oriental mausoleum. Why domes should necessarily be held to suggest a mausoleum is not clear. The design finally chosen is reminiscent of the Marble Arch, with Gujarati decoration thrown in; but no doubt it will be an imposing structure, and a suitable gateway for a great Empire.

FLATS *v.* BUNGALOWS.

I began with some intention of reciting the many changes in Bombay in the last twenty years, but have scarcely left the foreshore of the harbour. One notable change during that period has been the widespread substitution of flats for the old low and comfortable bungalows in which Europeans once dwelt. Bombay has always had a housing problem, and apparently always will have one. The Improvement Trust, instituted by Lord Sandhurst after the first outbreak of plague, is doing much for the betterment of the native city, though the financial position of the Trust is not all that it might be. The Europeans, on the other hand, are continuing to huddle in flats which are extremely unsuitable for tropical conditions. Flats are bad enough in London; in the tropics they do not permit people to live a wholesome family life. The problem for Europeans in Bombay is to find building areas on which they can build small bungalows within easy reach of their business. They do not like the flats; they take them because no other accommodation is available. Lord Sydenham's huge scheme for a reclamation on the shores of Back Bay at Colaba at one time seemed likely to give the necessary relief. He proposed to create a vast new Bombay where the Indian Ocean still rolls over shallow foreshores. From the engineering point of view the scheme was admirable enough, but experts condemn it as economically and financially unsound. One calculation insists that small bungalows on the area to be reclaimed could only be built at a rent of £50 a month, and even prosperous Bombay shrinks from such an expenditure in house-rent.

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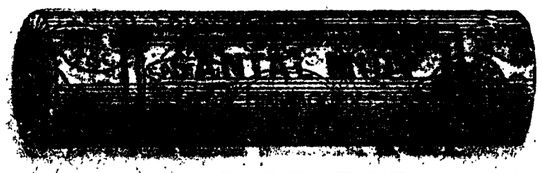

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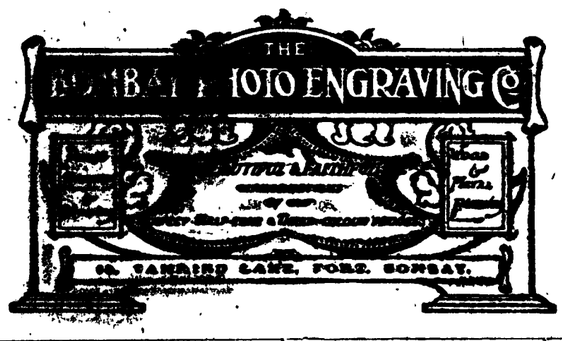

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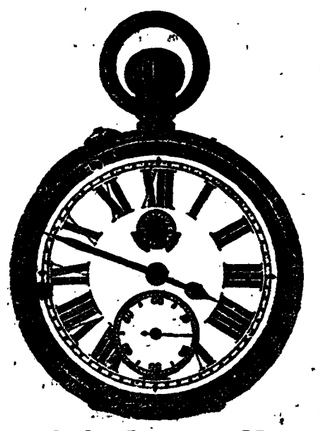

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